THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXVII.
NUMBER 15.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1880.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 5TH APRIL.

THE MORNING PAPERS publish the address of the British Indian Association to Sir Richard Temple and his reply thereto. We give the much maligned address *in extenso* :

The British Indian Association have noticed with satisfaction that your Excellency, on your retirement from this country, proposes to enter Parliament. In that august assembly, your Excellency will be enabled to continue to take an active interest in the affairs of India, with which you have been identified by conspicuous services in various capacities over nearly one-third of a century. There has been scarcely a part of India which your Excellency has not seen, and the peculiarities of which you have not had an opportunity of studying. No other Indian Civilian of the present day can claim such a varied and distinguished career as you have had. Beginning with the N. W. Provinces of the Bengal Presidency, your Excellency first won distinction as Secretary to the Punjab Government. You were next associated with the late Mr. Wilson in the management of the finances of the country, and, whilst in Calcutta, you sat on several important commissions. Some years after, you took charge of the portfolio of finance, and held the office of Financial Member of the Governor-General's Council. In the Political Department, you filled the high position of Resident at Hyderabad, subsequently of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India. And as Chief of civil administrations, you have been Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and Governor of the Bombay Presidency.

Your Excellency's fertility of mental resources, physical energy, and activity have been utilised by the Government of India on several important occasions, such as the outbreak of the famine in Bengal and Behar in 1873-74, and in Madras and Bombay in 1877-78, the embarkation of Indian troops for Malta in 1878; the organisation of supplies in the Afghanistan Expedition in 1878-79, and the execution of the Sukkur-Quetta Railway in 1879.

In performing the various onerous and important duties, enumerated above, there is not a branch of Indian administration with which your Excellency has not made yourself familiar, and the distinguished ability and indefatigable energy with which you have performed those duties, have been as conspicuous as the versatility of your talents, the rare faculty you possess of adapting yourself to any situation and making yourself master of it, and your extraordinary power of winning over men and overcoming difficulties in any position in which you may be placed.

In the different spheres of life in which you have moved during the last third of this century, you have come into contact with Indians of all classes and in all conditions of existence from the Prince to the peasant, from the highly cultured to the unlettered, from the most advanced in intellect and the most polished in manners to the aborigines of the forest and the mountain. The knowledge of the country you have thereby acquired cannot but be of the highest use to you in elucidating complicated Indian questions before the national Parliament of Great Britain.

There have been measures with reference to which the people of the country have had occasion to differ from you; but you have always evinced your warm sympathy for their welfare and advancement.

Accordingly, the British Indian Association consider it a matter of congratulation that you have been invited by an important English constituency to stand for election for the next Parliament, and, in approaching your Excellency with this humble expression of their good wishes in the new career which awaits you, they venture to express a hope that you will kindly bear in mind the country in which you have spent the best part of your manhood, and lend your tongue to its mute millions, who have no national representative in the great deliberative assembly of the United Kingdom.

The critics, who have been venting their wrath at the British Indian Association for voting this address to Sir Richard Temple, will be disappointed to find that the Association have not given a certificate to Sir Richard Temple for his administration of Bengal or Bombay. The Association simply enumerate the various offices he has held and the varied experience he has necessarily gained; they distinctly state that there have been measures with reference to which they have been at variance with him, but they give him credit for sympathy with the people. They wish him success in his candidature for Parliamentary election, and is this expression of good wish not in the interest of the country? Admitting that Sir Richard Temple is all that is imputed to him, our countrymen should remember that the atmosphere of Parliament has a wonderful effect upon the Anglo-Indian mind. Even such an unrelenting despot as Sir George Campbell has become a thorough liberal in the House of Commons. Sir Richard Temple cannot hope to make his way in Parliament unless he professes to be a friend of the people of India, and he understands well the epoch in which he lives.

THE FOLLOWING is Sir Richard's reply :

Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretary's letter of the 2nd current, and to thank you heartily for your kind and friendly expressions regarding myself.

Referring to your anticipations of my success in England, I beg you to recollect that the chances of entering Parliament are very uncertain, and that the good offices of my friends may, perhaps, not avail to cause me to be returned as one of the members for Worcestershire.

You are quite right in believing that wherever I may be, I shall retain the happiest recollection of my long sojourn in India, and the utmost regard for the Natives of India—a regard which, as I believe, is felt by every Englishman who has any lengthened or extensive experience of that vast and diversified country.

When you remind me of the many public offices, which it has been my lot to hold in the several divisions of the Indian Empire, I desire to reply that the three years spent by me in the provinces under the Government of Bengal, in the midst of that great population, of which you, gentlemen, constitute so important a class, were among the busiest and most interesting years of my life. The acquaintance I then gained of the people of Bengal, Behar and Orissa, inspired me with respect for their mental attributes, their industrious habits, their social virtues, their patient fortitude under visitations of Providence.

Especially I remember with thankfulness the counsel and support invariably received by me from your Association throughout that time.

I rejoice that you consider that, despite occasional diversities of opinion regarding public measures, my conduct has evinced sympathy with the people of India. Indeed, I shall never cease to feel, as I have ever felt, such sympathy with the just requirements and the reasonable hopes of my Indian fellow subjects under the benificent effects of British Administration.

WE HAVE received a copy of a letter, which Babu Nufferchunder Bhutto, a very able and thoughtful member of our judicial service, has written on the subject of the amendment of the Rent Law. He is opposed to a summary procedure, and referring to the Rent Bill of last year says :

In a summary Procedure large discretions must necessarily be given to the Courts, as in Sections 5, 7, 8, 11, and especially 12 of the aforesaid Bill. So the working of the Law may be too rigorous or too lenient according to the temperament of each officer as we see in the re-opening of *exparte* decrees. And under the procedure prescribed in the Bill in question, there will be an end of Summary Procedure in cases where defence will be permitted, and as some time will be occupied in the preliminary stage itself the disposal of suits under such procedure will necessarily take up more time than what is at present required. Again if under Section 8 of the Bill the deft. deposits the amount sued for (and he who is disposed to contest the claim will always do so) there will be an end of summary trial. Besides as a large proportion of Moonsiffs will always be raw-officers, it is not desirable to entrust them with the power to decide off hand whether a man has a good defence or not. In trying *exparte* cases there is hardly any delay except what arises from paucity of hands to dispose of them. The late increase of the number of moonsiffs has to a great extent removed this source of delay. It is in trying the comparatively few contested suits that any delay takes place. There was hardly any such delay before the Deputy Collectors and the reason is that as the Deputy Collectors had no position to try questions of title and Section 77 of Act X. of 1859 restricted the inquiry to actual and *bona fide* receipt of rent litigants seldom raised such questions before them, and if raised at all they were very often passed over. But that section was not reproduced in Act VIII. of 1869 B. C. and the Civil Courts have the power to try questions of title. The litigants take advantage of this state of things and raise all sorts of questions regarding title and unfortunately too often succeed in having them tried. This often settles these questions for ever as was ruled in the cases reported at p. 207 W R. vol. 21 and p. 362 W. R. vol. 22. This not only causes delay in the disposal of the suits but deprives the Government of Court fees which would have to be paid in regular suits. The remedy would therefore lie in restricting the scope of the inquiry in such cases. The disputes in rent-suits may be arranged under 3 simple heads :—(1) The amount of yearly rent or its *kists*, (2) Payment or tender in part or whole and (3) the relation of landlord and tenant, cases in which the 1st or the 2nd or both the questions together arise afford no very wide scope to disputation. It is cases involving the 3rd point that impede the speedy disposal of themselves as well as of other suits. To obviate this difficulty I propose a new section (7) To ensure punctual payment of rent I have further suggested that the provisions of Section 44 of the Rent Law be made imperative and that damages be awarded in all cases where the tenants withhold rent without reasonable cause. The ryots bring generally poor those provisions which are now merely discretionary are seldom applied against them. The damages under this section should be in addition to interest to be of any use as a penalty. A corresponding change should also be made in Section 45 to prevent false institutions I further suggest in Section (i) the extension of the provisions of Sections 8, 9 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 and 17 of Regulation VIII of 1819 to all saleable tenures and undertenures so that they may be periodically brought to sale summarily for arrears like the Putnee tenures. In Eastern Districts and specially in Backergunge where subinfeudation has been carried to its utmost stretch this will afford a great relief to the zemindars and other superior holders of land. As these tenures have been declared hypothecated for rent by the F B ruling at p 94 W R vol 21, there is no reason why the zemindars should not have this facility in collecting rents of tenures not technically called Putnees For this purpose sub-divisional Deputy Collectors or Moonsifs may be empowered to hold these sales where the properties are not worth more than a certain sum (say Rs 1000) and discretion may be given to them to refuse to sell them summarily if there be good *prima facie* reason for so doing.

A CORRESPONDENT invites the attention of the reader to the following point of law :

Section 588 of the Civil Procedure Code runs as follows ;—An appeal shall lie from the following orders under this code and from no other such orders. Then followed the clauses (*a*) to (*w*) in the original code of which clause (*n*) referred to orders in insolvency matters underSections 351, 352, 352 or 357.

Section 589 of the original code provided that "an appeal from any order specified in sec. 588, clause (*n*) shall lie to the High Court." The amending Act Section 90 provides. "In Section 588 for clause (*a*) to (*w*) the following shall be substituted ;—Then follow the clauses (*1*) to (29) of which clause (15) is "orders under Section 261 as the objections to draft conveyances or draft endorsements."

(16) Orders under Section 294, the first paragraph of Section 312 or Section 313, for confirming or setting aside, or refusing to set aside, a sale of immoveable property. (177 orders in insolvency matters under Section 351, 352, 353 or 357.)

Section 91 of the amending act provides for the first paragraph of Section 589, the following shall be substituted. "389. An appeal from any order specified in Section 588, clauses (15) (16) (17) shall lie to the High Court."

There were reasons why in the original code appeals from orders in insolvency matters and clause (*n*) lay to the High Court, for the Judge of the district has exclusive jurisdiction in such matters and the appeal should necessarily lie to the High Court. But the amending Act gives an appeal to the High Court not only in insolvency matters but also in cases contemplated by clauses (15) and (16) above referred to.

Suppose an order is given by a Moonsiff for the execution of a conveyance and objections are made to the draft conveyance as drawn out or as sanctioned by the Moonsiff and the latter officer overrules those objections. Will the party dissatisfied with the order appeal to the High Court? The natural course would be to appeal to the District Court to which an appeal lies in all other cases. The same observation applies to orders under clause (16) passed by a Moonsiff. It is anomalous to suppose that all orders judicially passed by a Moonsiff should be appealed to the judge while appeals against orders passed under clauses (15) and (16) should lie to the High Court.

Besides, the inconvenience and expense to the parties would be considerable. There is nothing peculiar in these clauses to take away the jurisdiction of the judge and vest it in the High Court; on the contrary the business of the High Court would be unnecessarily increased, if such a procedure were followed instead of leaving the parties to appeal to the District Judge as in other cases of greater importance.

It is quite possibe that the Legislature has by an oversight included clauses 15 and 16 in the new act but as long as they exist we are bound to follow them! Hoping you or any of your readers will explain the anomaly as it appears to me.

ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT invites opinion on the following question of law :

The point in question is the fee leviable on an application to file a private award. Section 525 of the new C. P. C. and its corresponding section 327 of Act. VIII. of 1859 relate to such applications. The former does not provide for the fee and so much of the latter as relates to such fee, a provision beyond the province of the code, was repealed by Act VII of 1870. But unfortunately the repealing Court Fees Act does not expressly provide any where for the fee leviable on such application. This omission has caused much discussion. On referring to Section 327 Act VIII of 1859 which corresponded with cl. 2 Section 3 Reg. 6 of 1813 declares it to be merely a summary application and as such to be chargeable with a fee according to 2nd Schedule No. 1 of Act. VII. of 1870 *i. e.* with one anna when the subject matter of the award is valued at less than 50 Rs. and in other cases with 8 annas. Some say that as the application is numbered and registered and dealt with as a suit the fee should be charged as prescribed in Schedule *Z* No 1 of the said Act computed according to Section 7 cl X letter *d*, while others are of opinion that the fee chargeable on such application should be Rs 10 and adduce for their authority the annotated edition of Broughton's C P C. As for myself I concur with the first.

TUESDAY, 6TH APRIL.

FOR SOME weeks past a letter has been lying on our table suggesting certain reforms in the administration of Kashmir. The writer's suggestions in themselves are excellent, but he assumes an authority on the part of the British Government, which is not justified by the treaties subsisting between our Government and the Kashmir State, and which we cannot consequently support. We need not therefore discuss these suggestions.

MR. WESTMACOTT, according to a correspondent, is again coming out in his true colors. Our correspondent writes :

"A *Barawari* Saraswati poojah is annually held at Noacolly with great *eclat*. but this year Mr. Westmacott issued a fiat that the Jattra and Nautch should be kept up till 10 o'clock at night *i. e.* to an hour at which these entertainments generally commence!

Under what law or order of Government did Mr. Westmacott issue this edict? The same correspondent hears that a raid is contemplated against some of the native officers under Mr. Westmacott, *viz.*, the managers of certain Wards' estates and the District native engineer. We cannot say how far this rumour is true.

A CORRESPONDENT thus writes to us about the new Technical College at Shibpore :

This new College, I hope, will give a new stimulus to the study of Engineering Science in Bengal. The system on which it is organised will not fail to give a practical turn to the minds of our students. It is believed that this very system of education has contributed something to the rise of the German nations in Europe. In Germany students have to devote their time partly to head work with books and partly to handy work with tools. Even the king himself is no exception to this rule. Schools in that country are called gymnasia.

Sir Ashly Eden has secured for us this very excellent way to educate our young men in Engineering. The whole community of Bengal ought to feel thankful to him for this single act. Will it not be better to call this institution "Eden College of Engineering" after its benevolent projector, and generous supporter.

BABU TARINYCHURN MOZUMDAR has discovered a new medicine for cholera. He has issued a circular from which we make the following extract:

It has been observed in the course of a long practice, that of all diseases, Cholera has a most peculiar characteristic. No medicine, whatever may be its special property, will bring round the patient unless it is administered to him at the outset. It is now considered as a settled thing that the disease, from the very first attacks the vital principle, and, if not soon checked in its progress, usually terminates fatally. Now there are two things to be considered by the friends of the patient, when they see the symptoms of the disease break out. 1st the best medicine. 2nd a physician, who has a thorough and practical knowledge of the treatment, and knows the use of such medicines. At first people generally try Chlorodyne, Camphor &c. and when they see them fail they send for the Doctor. This is in fact one of the means of marring the effects of any future treatment. Of all other diseases an essential peculiarity, that distinguished Cholera is this, that the more, a great variety of medicines from different medical practitioners is administered to a Cholera patient, the less hopeful is his recovery. But it is quite different in the case of fever &c. which when not cured by one practitioner may be tried by others. Therefore previous to the administration of any medicine whatever, a selection of medicines with a proper person to administer it, is essentially necessary, when the first symptoms of the disease appear.

THE MORTALITY in the North Western Provinces during January was only 129,777 against 233,794 for the previous month; fever took off 116,366 against 218,498 for December, and 59,152 for January of last year.

NEW YORK has passed a Bill granting women the right to vote in all elections for school offices, and to be candidates for such offices. The bill passed the Senate without a dissenting voice, and in the Assembly there were only three negatives.

GENERAL DANIEL RUGGLES of Virginia has discovered a means of tapping the skies. Before the Senate Committee on Agriculture he stated that his method—for which he has been granted a patent—is to send up to the cloud realm cartridges of dynamite or smaller explosive materials in skeleton balloons, and to explode them either by time fuses or magnetic electricity through light metallic wires connecting the balloons with the earth. Gen. Ruggles, as the result of many years of study and investigation of this subject, claims that the diffused mists passing over arid regions, or regions suffering from unusual drought, may be consolidated readily into rainfalls by concussions and vibrations thus artificially produced; and he has therefore suggested to the Committee that Congress may provide a small appropriation to make tests. We wish every success to General Ruggles. If his method succeeds it will solve the famine problem in India.

WEDNESDAY, 7TH APRIL.

LOSS OF CAMELS IN THE AFGHAN CAMPAIGN.—Mr. Stanhope stated, in reply to Dr Cameron, that the total number of camels which had died or disappeared during the winter campaign was 31,000. He had not yet received complete information on the subject, but he knew that full compensation had been ordered to be paid on the spot for animals actually certified to be killed.

THE FOLLOWING interpellations ensued in the House of Commons regarding the cost of bringing Indian troops to Europe in 1878:

Mr. Mundella asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer why a return, ordered by this House on the 27th March last, as to the cost of bringing the Indian troops to Europe in 1878, had not yet been furnished to this House.—Colonel Stanley replied that there was some difficulty in the making up the returns, the figures at first sent were found to be inaccurate and were sent back for correction.—Mr. Mundella must press for an answer to his question from the Chancellor of the Exchequer. In order to put himself in order, he would move the adjournment of the House. This matter had been in abeyance for nearly two years without the required result. The Under Secretary for India, in reply to his inquiries last session told him that the information would be found in the library. When he went to the library in search of it, he found a blank sheet of paper, no such return having been placed there. On again appealing to the Under-Secretary for India that hon. functionary referred him to the Secretary for War, and he was thus bandied about from one Minister to another. He was now told by the hon. gentleman opposite that he could not have the returns, and they would have to go to the country without those figures. Two years ago he asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer why they could not have this return. He moved the adjournment of the House.—Mr. Anderson seconded the motion.—Mr. Stahope again explained the reasons for the non-production of the figures, and disclaimed any intention of evading or withholding all the information he possessed on the subject.—The motion for the adjournment was withdrawn.

THE DISTRIBUTION of the British Army according to the Army Estimates of the present year will not differ very much from that of last year. The standing army is to comprise 101,541, of which 83000 men are posted to their regiments, and 13,000 at the depots. India is to have a garrison of 62,500 British troops, comprising nine regiments of cavalry, eighty-eight batteries of artillery and fifty battalions of infantry. The colonies must be content with 27,500, in lieu of 30,600 at which number they were set down last year, although practically during the Zulu war the figure rose to nearly 40,000 men.

GOUR CHUNDER ROY *v.* PROTAP CHUNDER DAS.—This was an appeal, before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, from a decision of the High Court of Calcutta of the 16th of May, 1878, reversing a decree of the Subordinate Judge of Dacca. We give a summary of the case below:

The respondent is a merchant and zemindar at Dacca, and in February and May, 1875, he cashed for the appellant two bills of exchange for 10,000 rupees each, drawn by Mr. N. P. Pogose, an Armenian resident there. In September, 1875, the bills being overdue and unpaid, two fresh bills were drawn, in substitution of them, by Pogose, on and accepted by the appellant, payable 90 days after date, and indorsed to the respondent. They were dishonoured on maturity, and notice to that effect was given to the appellant and Pogose. Subsequently an arrangement was come to that the respondent should accept the overdue interest, and also six weeks' interest in advance to cover the period at which Pogose was expected to return to Dacca and be in a position to take up the bills. The interest was accordingly paid. In July 1876 the bills continuing unpaid, the respondent brought the present suit against the appellant and Pogose. The Dacca Court ordered a decree against Pogose for the full amount, but dismissed the suit against the appellant on the ground that he had been merely a surety in the transaction, and had been released by Pogose's payment of interest in advance. The High Court reversed that decision, and decreed that the appellant was liable to the respondent, as the payment of interest in advance had been with his concurrence and approval. Hence the present appeal.—Their Lordships, without calling on the counsel for the respondents affirmed the High Court's decision, and dismissed the appeal, with costs.

IN LORD BEACONSFIELD'S letter to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland the following alliterations occur;—"Classes and creeds," power and prosperity," "light and leading," destructive doctrine," "consolidation and co-operation," "love of liberty and law." Mr. Disraeli once said; "Alliteration tickles the ear, and it is a very popular form of language among savages. It is, I believe, the characteristic of rude and barbarous poetry, but it is not an argument in legislation."

MR. C. V. RANGANADHAM SASTRIAR AVERGAL, Judge of the Madras Small Cause Court, has retired from the bench. He is a man of great abilities and high character; we are told that he knows eighteen languages. Of him, the *Madras Times* says, "his fellow-countrymen will find in the career of Mr. Runganada Sastri many points worthy of their earnest emulation." We are glad to observe that he has been appointed a member of the Local Legislative Council.

THURSDAY, 8TH APRIL.

ON THE recommendation of the Bengal Government the Governor General in Council has resolved that the Government will not interfere in behalf of Moslem pilgrims to Mecca until those concerned give substantial proofs of their interest by raising funds.

MR. MARTIN'S PLOUGH, which we noticed the other day, was tried by the Agri-Horticultural Society with a native plough. The following is the report of the Committee:

"The trial lasted about half-an-hour. The bullocks and men employed for the first 15 minutes on Mr. Martin's plough were transferred to the native plough and *vice versa*; but the cattle and men, in both instances, appeared to work with greater ease with the native than with Martin's plough. The trial was only so far determinable, as the men and cattle who worked on the new plough were evidently quite unaccustomed to the extra weight thrown on them by the mould board in the act of inverting the soil. Another great drawback was the dry and hard condition of the land. For this and other reasons, it was agreed to have another trial under fairer auspices on as early a date as possible. It was, however, evident to those present that the plough had considerable merit, and did its work well, breaking the soil fairly up with one ploughing. Your Committee are not prepared to add more to this report, the trial being a partial one, and merely preliminary.

Another trial will be given to this and other ploughs in the rainy season.

WE ARE glad to notice that Viscount Baring, the only son of Lord Northbrook, has been elected member for Winchester. He is a Captain in the Grenadier guards, about thirty years of age, and an old Etonian. When his father was the Viceroy of India, he was an A.D. C. to his Lordship.

IT IS TELEGRAPHED that Lord Northbrook was offered again the Viceroyalty of India, but that his Lordship has refused it. It was hardly to be expected that his Lordship would again come out to India. But we hope his Lordship will be put in charge of the India Office.

ANOTHER AID TO CRAM. This is an analytical history of England based on Edith Thompson's History with University Entrance Examination papers in English History for the last nine years. Apart from the objection that books of this kind are aids to cram, this compilation is carefully executed and likely to prove very useful to our students.

THE BOMBAY REVIEW states that the 7th Fusiliers, while encamped at Sibi, lost several of their rank and file, owing to the fearful heat, and the insanitary condition of the encampment. Some of the officers' horses died from the same causes.

FRIDAY, 6TH APRIL.

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Times* has the following notice of the Factories Bill:

The course followed by the Government with regard to the Factories Bill shows that the opposition in the Legislative Council, although always outvoted on a division, is beginning to make itself felt. This measure was originally permissive in its nature, it being provided that local Governments might, or might not, apply it to their respective territories. A selected committee, however, altered this, and proposed that it should be made binding throughout India. Only a week's notice was given of this alteration, and it was proposed to pass the Bill at Friday's meeting. The Bill has all along been unpopular with the public, both European and native, and has been looked upon as wholly unnecessary and vexatious. The British Indian Association had sent in a strong protest against the shortness of time given to the public for expressing its opinion on so important an alteration, and it was known that all non-official members of the Council intended to speak against the measure, and that the Lieutenant-Governor would probably also oppose it. Accordingly, when the Council met on Friday, Mr. Colvin, mover of the Bill, asked and obtained leave to postpone further consideration of it *sine die*.

IT IS stated that Babu Manmathanath Ghose, M. A., will gain the Cobden Medal for Political Economy in the Calcutta University this year.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us an account of a scene between the Deputy Magistrate of Moheshrakha and a Mooktear. We are glad to learn that the matter has been *metaoed*. We do not wish to drag the dirty linens into the sun.

ANOTHER case of rupture of the spleen. A European named O'Brien wantonly attacked an innocent native on the plea of hiring an *ekka*. Mr. Justice Spankie of the North West High Court has passed the following judgment in the case:

The offence, of culpable homicide was not committed. But I think that there can be no doubt that the accused committed the offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt. He struck deceased on the ribs with a stick, and inflicted a hurt which not only endangered his life, but actually caused his death, and which he must have known was likely to break a rib, if it did no worse injury.

The fact that he was intoxicated at the time cannot alter the nature of the act committed by the accused. Section 86 of the Penal Code applies strictly to this case.

I would set aside the conviction under section 304 (a), and convict accused under section 325 of the Penal Code. Considering the unprovoked character of the attack, and the circumstances attending it, it appears to me one which is not sufficiently punished by a fine. I would sentence the accused, G. W. O. Brien, to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, or, in default, a further period of three months, rigorous imprisonment.

WE ARE GLAD to learn that the Maharaja of Hutwa has given Rs. 5000 for the maintenance of the proposed line of telegraph in Sarun. He has also made a donation of Rs. 500 in aid of the Sewan Dispensary Fund.

THE PIONEER has the following gracious notice of the Sirdars with whom our Government is going to treat about the future Government of Affghanstan: "The Mustaufi, Habibulla Khan, has gathered together, in Maidan, the most villainous collection perhaps, of scoundrels, whereof the world holds record." Bravo!

SATURDAY, 10TH APRIL.

THERE WERE 233 deaths in Calcutta during the week ending 3rd April, of which 17 were from cholera, 8 from small-pox, 78 from fever, 31 from bowel complaints, 5 from suicide and accidents, 13 from convulsions, 16 from pthisis and asthma, 22 from tetanus, and the rest from other causes. Sixty-four infants from the ages of 15 days and under to one year old, and 24 persons above the age of 60 and upwards died during the week. Among non-Asiatics and mixed races the deaths were 11.

REFERRING to our notice last week of the misunderstanding between the Hindu inhabitants of Howrah and the local municipality regarding the cutting of an *ashatta* tree at Fasseetolla on the Grand Trunk road ordered by the Commissioners, we learn that on the day (1st April) the order was issued the Hindu inhabitants filed an injunction in the Munsiff's Court of Howrah, under Section 24 Act V. of 1871 to stop the action of the Municipality. The Munsiff at first expressed a doubt whether he had jurisdiction, but on the law being pointed out to him he called upon the Commissioners to shew cause why an injunction should not issue. On the day of hearing, that is to say, on Monday following, Mr. Badcock, the Magistrate, attended the Munsiff's Court to file his statement and said, he had no objection to allow the tree to stand until he held another meeting of the Commissioners. The Munsiff said that in the meantime the injunction might issue, to which the Magistrate consented. Mr. Badcock is a very considerate man, and we hope he will induce the Commissioners to rescind this order. The ancient tree gives shade and shelter from sun and rain to hundreds of people, and we hope it will not be wantonly destroyed. To the destructive Com-

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 07 August, 2017

missioners we would say in the language of the poet —"Wood-man, spare the tree!"

THE UNDER-SECRETARY OF STATE stated in the House of Commons that the seat of the Public Works Minister in the Supreme Council will not be filled up after the expiration of four months' leave of absence granted to Sir Andrew Clarke. He added that the Government had heard nothing officially of General Fraser's temporary appointment. This is strange.

IT IS STATED that Newab Abdul Gunni C. S. I., Dacca, has offered the princely donation of Rs. 40,000 towards the improvements proposed to be made in the Zobeida Canal in Mecca.

AN EXHIBITION of agricultural products, manufactured articles, printed books &c. will be held in Poona in May 1880. The movement has been set on foot by certain native gentlemen of that city.

WE ARE GLAD to see it stated that the Maharaja of Ulwar has presented the Revd. Father Lafont a set of Crooke's high vacuum tubes. The Maharaja of Durbhanga has also made him a donation of Rs. 2,000 to purchase a portable gas-engine, a Gramme's machine, and a lamp which will enable the Revd. Father to use the Electric Light for the purpose of his experiments in his public lectures.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY yesterday honored the High Court with a visit. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor accompanied His Excellency.

DISAPPOINTED in his hope of getting a seat in the Supreme Council Mr. T. C. Hope, the Bombay Member of the Governor General's Legislative Council, has taken furlough for one year. Barring some crotchets of his own Mr. Hope has done his legislative work well. He is a hard-working man, and well up in all matters connected with the Western Presidency.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications—1. Report on the Civil Judicial Administration of the Central Provinces for 1879. 2. Map of the seat of war in Northern Affghansthan (Surveyor General's Office.) 3. Trade and Navigation accounts of British India for the month of February 1880 and the eleven months from 1st April 1879 to 29th February 1880. 4. An Analytical History of England, based on Edith Thompson's History with University Entrance Examination Papers in English History. 5. Popular representation in India—a paper read before the East Indian Association. By Sir David Wedderburn Bart., M. P. 6. The Calcutta Medical News Vol. I. No. 3. 7. Reports on the Administration of Dhar for 1875-76, 1876-77, 1877-78.

WE HAVE received the following analysis of lectures delivered at the Science Association this week :

LECT. VIII. WIND-INSTRUMENTS.
By Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E.
(*Delivered on the 8th April*, 1880).

Wind-Instruments—If a series of tuning forks be held in vibration over a jar or other vessel containing a definite volume of air, generally one of the forks has its sound considerably increased by resonance. If the depth of the jar be measured it will be found equal to ¼ of the fork's wave length, a condition necessary to allow the air enclosed to synchronise with the vibrations of the prongs.—A tube of glass of the same length as the jar when blown across the open end, will give precisely the note of the tuning-fork. In the latter case there is a reaction of the column of air upon the intermittent stream of air from the operator's mouth which forces it to accommodate itself to the tube's natural rate of vibration.

In wind-instruments, the air is properly the sounding body, and it is set in vibration in a variety of ways. In the organ mouth-pipes the fluttering or intermittence is produced by urging a current of air from the bellows, through a narrow slit, against the thin edge of the upper lip of the pipe. The impact causes a sudden compression of the air and a consequent partial stoppage of the flow, which thus becomes intermittent. The note emitted by such pipes depends on their length, on the force of the current of air, and on the breadth of the mouth. These various facts were demonstrated experimentally by organ pipes of various construction.

The velocity of sound in air may be calculated by ascertaining the length of jar giving resonance to a tuning-fork of known pitch, then multiplying that length by 4, and the result by the number of vibrations of the fork.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week :

London, April 5th.—The returns, so far as known, show that 256 Liberals and 140 Conservatives have been elected. Nineteen Home Rulers have been elected. The Liberals have already secured a majority, independent of the Home Rule party. The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been reelected, unopposed. Mr. Gladstone probably will not enter the new Cabinet. The *Times*, in a leading article, announces that Lord Northbrook has refused to succeed Lord Lytton. A detailed declaration of the Afghan policy is imminent.

5th—Both the Conservative candidates for Middlesex have been returned by large majorities. Mr. Herbert Gladstone has been defeated in East Worcestershire.

6th.—Mr. W. E. Gladstone has been elected for Midlothian

6th.—The General Election returns, so far as known, show that 261 Liberals and 157 Conservatives have been returned. The number of Home Rule members returned is 22, but, compared with the last Parliament, their number is reduced. The Liberal net gain is 62 seats. Both the Home Rule and Liberal candidates for the City of Dublin have been elected by large majorities. The following leading members in the last Parliament have been reelected.—The Rt. Hon'ble Robert Lowe and Lord Elcho. The *Times* in a leading article of to-day hints that there will be a change of Ministry before Parliament assembles.

6th.—Mr. Herbert Gladstone, whose defeat was given in our telegram of last night, was the Liberal candidate for Middlesex and not East Worcestershire as therein stated.

7th.—The election returns, so far as known, show that 283 Liberals and 163 Conservatives have been elected. The number of Home Rule Members returned is 35. The net gain of the Liberals is 67 seats. They are less successful in the counties, Mr. Parnell has been elected for Cork. The reported Chinese aggression is denied at St. Petersburg. *Obituary.*—General George Staunton.

7th.—Lord Hartington, in an electoral speech yesterday, said that he favoured the repeal of the Indian import duties when possible without retaining more injurious taxation. His Lordship condemned the Government policy in Afghanistan, but said that it would be necessary to restore order there before we retired from the country.

7th.—The Board of Trade returns of exports for the past month amount to £18,812,500, showing an increase of £2,687,500 compared with last year. The Board of Trade returns of imports for the past month amount to £37,675,000 showing an increase of £9,187,500 compared with last year.

7th.—The Election returns, so far as known, shew that 305 Liberals and 178 Conservatives have been elected. The number of Home Rule Members returned is 39. The net Liberal gain is 87 seats. The Conservatives are losing many seats in the counties, The following leading members in the last Parliament have been re-elected. The Right Hon'ble R. A. Cross and Sir W. Hart Dyke; but the Hon'ble F. A. Egerton, Secretary to the Admiralty, has been defeated for S. E. Lancashire, Lord Hartington, in a speech yesterday, said that the Liberal party was now more united than ever.

9th.—The election returns, as far as known, show that 317 Liberals and 198 Conservatives have been elected. The number of Home Rule members returned is 42. The *Morning Post* anticipates and supports the appointment of the Duke of Connaught as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Five more war vessels have been ordered to China by the Russian Government.

9th.—Sir George Campbell has been re-elected for the Kirkcaldy burghs.

Berlin April 6th.—The German Federal has rejected the Stamp Duties, and Prince Bismark has resigned his membership of the council, but will probably reconsider his determination.

8th.—The Emperor of Germany has refused to accept Prince Bismarck's resignation as President of the Federal Council.

Bombay April 10th.—The *Times of India* publishes a special telegram from London. For the Elgin district Mr. Grant Duff has been elected.

10th.—Lord Hartington and Mr. R. W. Grafton, Liberal candidates for North East Lancashire, have been returned by large majorities.

INDIAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE CULTIVATION OF SCIENCE.

(210, Bow-Bazar Street.)

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Wednesday, the 14th Inst., at 4½ P. M.
Subject: Nitrogen.

LECTURE by the Very Rev. Father Lafont, S. J., C. I. E., on Thursday, the 15th Inst., at 7½ P. M.
Subject: Organ-Pipes.

LECTURE by Babu Tara Prasanna Roy on Saturday, the 17th Inst., at 3 P. M.
Subject: Salts of Ammonium, Lithium, Cæsium and Rubidium.

The Hindoo Patriot

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1880.

THE ELECTIONS AND INDIA.

OUR political education is progressing. Never before did our countrymen take such a lively interest in the Parliamentary elections of the United Kingdom as they are now doing. In the days of John Company, the renewal of the Charter used to evoke much interest in India, but in those days English education was not so widespread and the influence of the press not so extensive as now. The fortunes of the Company were not bound up with those of the political parties of England, and the issues of party conflict were not felt in India. The greatest interest which the renewal of the Charter of the East India Company called forth was in 1853, when monster meetings were held in India, at which the grievances of the people were discussed with great force and warmth. Since the transfer of the Government of India from the Company to the Crown there has been no political event in England, bearing upon Indian administration, which has roused so much interest in India as at the time of the Charter Renewal in 1853. But the dissolution of Parliament at this time has excited wider interest than the Charter discussions in 1853. The bulk of the people of India did not before understand the mysteries of Parliamentary Government. They could hardly realize to themselves the facts that 650 notables of the land, distinguished for wealth, intellect, education and social influence, would give their time and talents to the service of the State for seven out of twelve months without pay by discussing intricate questions of law, policy, and administration, that in order to acquire this position they would pave the way to it with gold, that they are divided into two parties, the sole end and aim of which is to obtain power, that when one gets into power the other seeks to run it down by traducing its character, censuring its acts, and opposing its policy, that their success does not depend not so much on the intrinsic merits of the cause they may each espouse as on the numerical majority each may command. These mysteries of Parliamentary Government we repeat are now being widely discussed throughout India. Even *mudies'* shops, where the village people generally collect for gossip, are being converted into political clubs for the nonce. Any village school-boy, who has read something about the British Constitution, and who can read the newspaper, is pressed into service and invited to dwell on the mechanism of Parliamentary Government. Among English-educated natives the excitement seems to be as great and as real as if they were themselves concerned in the elections. Like the British constituencies they seem to be divided into Conservatives and Liberals; there are among them admirers of Lord Beaconsfield and Mr. Gladstone, and the intensity of feeling among some of them is so great that we have heard instances of high words among them on this account.

Thus political education is spreading among our countrymen. The keen interest felt in the general elections in the United Kingdom on this occasion is, however, chiefly due to the party character which Lord Beaconsfield's Government has given to Indian administration and the way in which the fortunes of the Indian Viceroyalty have been bound up with those of his party. Never before was the Indian administration so thoroughly identified with the party likes and dislikes of the reigning ministry as the present administration has been. The reader is aware of the circumstances under which Lord Lorthbrook resigned the Viceroyalty of India. His Lordship could not agree with the Marquis of Salisbury in respect of his Affghan policy, and disdaining to serve as a tool for the execution of a policy, which he considered to be unsound, unjust and unrighteous he resigned. Lord Lytton was selected for the execution of that policy. There were also other matters, in which the party character of Her Majesty's Government was stamped upon the Indian administration. Thus though the Affghan war had been undertaken for the preservation of the English prestige in Europe, the whole cost of the war was thrown upon India in order to save the pockets of the English taxpayers. In order to coquet with Lancashire, the Marquis of Salisbury, notwithstanding his responsible position, himself raised a cry against the cotton duties, and invited the cotton lords to set agitation on foot. They were not slow in catching the breeze wafted by the Indian Minister, but so long as Lord Northbrook was at the helm of Indian affairs the vessel of the Indian state remained firm at its moorings. But a change came with the change in the Viceroyalty. Then Lord Beaconsfield conceived the brilliant idea of designating the Queen the Empress of India. That idea was not opposed to oriental instincts, but an imperial *regime* it was thought would lead to the administration of Indian affairs in right imperial style. But the people of India were grievously disappointed. Imperial rule brought into existence an order of imperialism fatal to the liberty of the subject, to the progress of liberal ideas, to the development of generous principles in the administration of India. Show and sound signifying nothing, high-handedness, bluster, blunder, and plunder, insincerity and inconsistency, were the order of the day. There was the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi on the 1st January 1877, which was intended as an honor to the crowned heads of India; but the more knowing among the Native Princes assembled looked upon it as the completion of their vassalage. The Press was muzzled, the loyal

subjects of the Queen were disarmed, and in all matters of state the rule of the thumb was introduced. And unfortunately Lord Lytton was made the instrument for the execution of this barbaric imperialism. His Lordship necessarily suffered in the estimation of the public both in India and in England. By the Liberals he was looked upon as the personal embodiment of Lord Beaconsfield's policy, and they therefore cried for his recall. It is to be regretted that whatever the party sympathies and antipathies of his Lordship he should have consented to play, while the game was running high to reduce the Viceroyalty of India to be the sport of party politics. In the annals of British India there is not one instance in which the position of the Governor General was dependent upon the colour of his politics. He always soared high above the storm of factious agitation in England; whether it was the Tories or Whigs, who carried the day, he remained unmoved. A Tory Governor General under the Whig Government worked with the same equanimity as a Whig Governor General worked under a Tory Ministry. But it was left to Lord Beaconsfield to import party politics into the government of India. This is by no means a good omen. The fabric of Indian administration cannot stand long, if it be subject to the encroachment of party waves. We do hope that all England will unite to put down this disastrous tendency to reduce the Viceroyalty of India to a nonentity. What does it matter to us which party is victorious or in power so long as justice is done to us? The Viceroy of India represents the majesty, the law, the conscience, and the mind of England, and these he ought to represent without fear or favour, without the least reference to the ruling party politics of the day If India is dragged into the whirpool of English politics there will be no extrication for her. If Indian questions be decided by Parliament according to the exigencies of party warfare, it will be a grave misfortune for her. Lord Lytton has unfortunately occupied an exceptional position, and after the repeated declarations against him of the leaders of the Liberal Party he cannot consistently with self-respect hold his high office longer. We are therefore not surprised to hear that his Lordship will not serve under the Liberal Government and that he has already placed his resignation in the hands of Lord Beaconsfield. His fate we make no doubt will be a warning to his successors. They will not, we hope, surrender to party what is due to the millions of India. In the days of John Company the Gevernor General enjoyed a latitude commensurate with his high and sacred responsibilities. Lord Ellenborough as President of the Board of Control once tried to lower the authority and dignity of the Governor General by his now celebrated Oudh despatch to Lord Canning, but he had to pay the penalty by resigning his own office. Lord Halifax also tried to play the same game on a lesser scale with Lord Canning, but the latter was too high-minded and strong-minded to allow the dignity and responsibility of his exalted office to be lowered in any way. For the first time the Governor General in the person of Lord Lawrence consented to serve as a tool in the hands of the Secretary of State, but fortunately in those days there were no party scandals, and the baneful effects of the altered position of the autocrat of India were not felt. Lord Mayo, though the nominee of a Conservative Government, had to serve for the most part under a Liberal Ministry, but the *entente cordiale* between him and the Duke of Argyll, who was then the Secretary of State for India, was perfect. Lord Northbrook, a nominee of the Liberal Government, in his turn was for the most part of his time under a Conservative Ministry, but he was too firm to give way to the party politics of the Government of the day. It was Lord Lytton's misfortune to be closely identified with his party during his Viceroyalty, and the fate which has overtaken his party has necessarily overtaken him.

Regarding the result of the general elections we confess we are as much surprised as perhaps the Liberals themselves. Up to the last moment it was confidently believed that Lord Beaconsfield was too knowing to commit himself to any course, of the issue of which he was not tolerably sure. Even the Liberal whip had declared that the prospects of his party were dubious. But it would seem that Jingoism had lost its hold upon the country, that the imperialism of Lord Beaconsfield had alienated the sympathies of the nation, that the bluster and brag of the Conservatives had silently produced a complete reaction in favour of the Liberals. As far as India is concerned we do not know whether the change of the ministry will produce a marked change in the course of her affairs. It is true that the leaders of the Opposition did make all sorts of protestations against the high-handed doings of the Conservatives in India; if they remain true to their words, India will decidedly gain. But will they act up to their past utterances? Will they for instance wipe off the reproach from the national conscience, which they had themselves cast upon it, by dividing the cost of the Affghan War between England and India on an equitable principle? Will they remove the fetters which the Conservative Government has imposed upon the Vernacular Press of India? Will they take off that badge of political degradation from the loyal population of India, we mean the Arms Act? Will they give the people of India a voice in domestic legislation and administration? These are questions which time alone can answer. We must not expect every thing at once. It is true as Mr. Gladstone has already declared that there were many things in the administration of India under Conservative rule, which the Liberals did not approve, but they could not be expected to undo all those things at once. Much will doubtless depend upon the opinion of the statesman whom they may send out as the Viceroy of India. Our countrymen should have patience and watch the course of affairs under the Liberal Government. Already the Marquis of Hartington has declared himself in favour of the repeal of the cotton duties but with the usual caution, that this measure is to take effect without injury to Indian revenues. In an election address a speaker does not speak with any sense of responsibility, and so we should not attach much weight to the utterances of the Noble Marquis on this subject. We would, however, ask our countrymen not to be either too hopeful or too despondent owing to the change of the ministry. It is true that the Liberals in times past did not do much for India, but they have apparently shaken off their old apathy and lethargy. Mr. Gladstone is a new man altogether as regards India, and we have faith in his honesty, sincerity, and earnestness. It is said that he will not join the Cabinet, but we cannot believe this statement. A Liberal Cabinet without Mr. Gladstone would be the play of Hamlet without the character of Hamlet. And if Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Bright and Mr. Fawcett join the ministry, we have every hope of the liberal programme of India being realized to a certain extent.

THE COST OF THE AFGHAN WAR.

PURSUANT to previous notice Mr. Fawcett brought up the question of the cost of the Affghan war, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to go into the question of Ways and Means. He moved "that in view of the declarations, which have been officially made that the Afghan war was undertaken in the joint interests of England and India, this House is of opinion that it is unjust to defray out of the revenues of India the whole of the expenditure incurred in the renewal of hostilities with Afghanistan." He said that the statements of the Chancellor of the Exchequer were utterly inconsistent with the previous declarations of the Government as to the origin, policy, and objects of the Afghan war, and he asked him to reconcile them with what the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary, the Viceroy of India, and he himself had previously declared. He quoted their opinions, and concluded that they had laid it down in language which could not be mistaken or explained away, that the Afghan war was originally undertaken in connection with the objects of a great Imperial policy arising out of the aggressive attitude of Russia in Europe, as well as in Central Asia. He protested, therefore, against the attempt the Government was now making to represent the war as one undertaken solely in the defence of the Indian frontier. The Government had, to a certain extent, admitted an Imperial liability by the advance of two millions of money without interest, but that sum was ridiculous and even contemptible. It was, he feared, dictated by a desire to make things pleasant before the constituencies at this juncture; but he would not believe that any constituency would approve of such an unjust and shabby treatment of the people of India. It was alleged that the finances of India were so satisfactory that it could easily bear the charge, but he considered that this alleged prosperity of Indian finance was precarious, and arose from sources which could not be relied upon. But this had nothing to do with the matter. It was one of justice and principle, for improvement in the finances of India ought to lead to a reduction of taxation or the execution of public works, and he hoped that the committee would assist him in opposing a course, so unequal and unfair, and so likely to alienate the people of India, who had not had the slightest voice in the Afghan war. Mr. Rathbone seconded the motion. Mr. Fawcett's resolution we are glad to observe elicited an expression of opinion from Mr. Gladstone. That gladiator of Parliamentary debate did not confine himself to the question of the expenses of the Affghan war. He touched upon the general policy of the Government in India. He said that "the instructions of her Majesty's Government to the Viceroy of India, and the official approval of his policy and proceedings, were a moral confession that this country was materially concerned in the objects of the Affghan war. He felt that the proceedings of the last two years, with all the errors and injustice which they had involved, would go far to efface from the minds of the people of India the remembrance of generations, he might say of a century, of enlightened and beneficial government. It had been reserved for the present Government to curtail the liberties and privileges which the people of India had so long enjoyed under a succession of great Viceroys, and he protested, in the strongest possible way, against the assumption that the revenues of India were so prosperous." Coming as these declarations did on the eve of the general elections, and reading them in the light of the elections we are glad to observed that Mr. Gladstone spoke out so openly. We do hope that those memorable words of their great leader will be borne in mind by the Liberal Party. As to the question of the cost of the Affghan war, Mr. Gladstone said: "The revenues of India could never be considered as prosperous, so long as they depended upon sources so unsound and so precarious, and so long as the railway system and public works were in their present incomplete condition. But it did not require a moment's consideration to see that the alleged prosperity of Indian finance was purely a matter of account, and it was impossible that the money which it was now proposed to appropriate to the cost of the Afghan war might not be most usefully applied to many social and public uses in India. It was, no doubt, in a certain sense true, that all wars carried on, in or from India, might be termed Indian wars; but he contended that in substance, and from every point of view this war was a purely Imperial war. He denied that the advance made last year could be regarded as a material or adequate contribution towards the cost of the war on the part of the Imperial Government. Although he was sensible of the inconvenience of doing so on this motion, he could not withhold drawing attention to the proceedings of the Government, and specially of the Viceroy, and of complaining of the misrepresentations which had been made to an extent never before witnessed in the official documents, especially with respect to the action and policy of the late Government." Sir G. Balfour contended that the war was carried on for the purpose of strengthening India, and that the expenses of it ought, therefore, to be thrown on the revenues of India. Mr. Laing regarded this as an Imperial question, and did not think that the financial condition of India was such as to warrant this burden being thrown upon India. Mr. Mc'Iver insisted that this war had been carried on in thet interest of India, and it was therefore only right she should bear the burden of the cost

The Under-Secretary of State for India argued against Mr. Fawcett's motion and contended that India was quite able to pay the cost of the Affghan war. Mr. Fawcett remarked that "considering that this question had been already discussed in that House, and that the new Parliament about to be elected would have an opportunity of dealing with it, he should certainly decline, in the present state of the House, taking upon himself the responsibility of pressing his motion to a division." He therefore withdrew his motion. Mr. W. E. Forster said that he could not understand why the whole cost of this war should be thrown upon India, and he was of opinion that the Imperial Exchequer ought to bear a portion of the burden. It now remains to be seen whether the new Parliament will do justice to India in this matter. The leaders of the Liberal party have repeatedly admitted that this war has been undertaken in the joint interests of England and India, and that the expenses of war should be therefore equally divided between them. Now that the Liberals are likely to come into power, we do hope that they will be true to themselves and give effect to their repeated declarations on the subject. India cherishes high hopes from the accession of the Liberals to power, and she looks forward anxiously to the developmen of their policy. May they prosper and afford tht ong looked-for relief to the millions of India ! e

REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT IN INDIA.

ANOTHER old Indian has spoken out in favour of Representative Government in India. Mr. Shaw Stewart, late of the Bombay Civil Service, has addressed a letter to the Secretary of State on this pregnant subject. He writes, "having been a careful observer of Indian administration for many years, during some of which I had a share in it, however humble, I have come to the conclusion that most of our mistakes in India (and they have not been few) are due to the fact that we have no power of getting an authoritative, independent, and official record of the opinion of the people of India on the schemes we undertake." Mr. Shaw Stewart was for some years an additional member of the Governor General's Legislative Council and generally took an independent position in the deliberations of that Council, so far as an official member could do so consistently with his official position. In the course of his experience he found that the official mind was necessarily one-sided and required light from "the outside barbarian." He accordingly proposes a Consultative Council for India on the following plan. The Council should consist of independent men, Natives and Europeans, who understand the real wants of the country. It should meet in some central place, and all schemes and projects of an administrative nature should be laid before it for full consideration and opinion. It should be ruled that no such scheme or project be sanctioned till it has been considered and reported on by this Council and their opinion duly considered by Government. Mr. Shaw Stewart then goes on :

This Council should consist entirely of unofficial members, and so many of the new order of "Councillors of the India n Empire" as are not officials, might be extraordinary member s of it.

British India contains about 280 Collectorates, and this increased by about 50 members to represent the great cities, would be a convenient figure at which to fix the number of ordinary members of the Council. I should like to see an elective body formed in each district for the election by ballot of Councillor. Elections might take place every five years. The details of this might be easily arranged.

The Council should hold a session every year—and an extraordinary session whenever the Governor-General may summon it. I would assign a suitable honorarium to each Councillor for his attendance at each session.

The Council should be left as free as possible to elect its president, appoint its officers, and make its own rules of procedure.

Its operations should, in the first place, be limited to the consideration of matters referred to it by the Government of India, but I would provide a plan by which the Council might address the Governor-General for permission to discuss any other matter of ordinary administrative interest.

The Council might have Standing or Special Committees to enquire into, and report on, matters of a local or special nature.

All documents bearing on matters referred to the Council should be printed, and copies supplied to the members in ample time for consideration before the Council meets.

Mr. Shaw Stewart names the following classes of question as examples of those, which ought to be referred to the Council :

(1) Education, and especially questions affecting primary schools.

(2) All matters affecting the religious worship of the Natives of India, and administration of the endowments connected therewith.

(3) The imposition and revision of the Land Tax and Income Tax.

(4) Municipal and local taxation and Government.

(5) Plans for the improvement of agriculture.

(6) Railways, and specially all questions concerning break of gauge, and the construction of new railways at the expense of the State.

(7) Control of the Press.

(8) All projects of law of a General nature. It is not too much to say that on these and many other matters the great tax-paying community in India has no means whatever of making its opinion known.

He would make the Council purely consultative. He says : "It will be clearly understood that the decisions of this Council have no absolute authority as binding the Government of India, or the Secretary of State. They will merely take the form of advice tendered to the Government regarding points on which advice is asked for." He remarks : "Looking back for the last 30 years, it is difficult to name any single measure, whether resulting in success or failure, regarding which the advice of such a consultative assembly would not have been of great value to the Government of India. In all schemes of public works and especially in connection with irrigation, much unprofitable expenditure might have been avoided, had there been such a body to advise the Government ; its advice would probably have prevented the unfortunate "Enam Commission" in Bombay which we had to abandon so suddenly after 1857 ;—and the want of such advice must, at the present moment, be bitterly felt in dealing with the questions of famines and agricultural indebtedness that are now before the Government."

Such are Mr. Shaw Stewart's ideas of a Consultative Council for India. The scheme practically coincides with Lord Ellenborough's plan of a "Council of 200," for the consideration of public questions. We hail this scheme with great pleasure not so much because it is thoroughly practical, but because it acknowledges the right of the people to be heard in the administration of the affairs of their own country. We hope the day is not far distant when something will be done to secure a fitting representation of popular opinion in the Councils of the Empire. The present Councils as we have over and over said are perfect shams. It may suit disciples of the autocratic school to pooh-pooh all ideas of local self-government, to cry down our political aspirations, and to laugh at our contention to limit "discretionary government." They say, "Men talk, and newspapers write, as if India were all the same as Middlesex. They apply the same tests to its administration as to parliamentary government and the ancient local systems at home. They babble about the separation of executive and judicial functions, about local self-government and representation, and the like, forgetting that outside the Presidency towns these shibboleths of so-called progress may prove to be mischievous when they cease to be only meaningless. Whatever may be the future of this country as regards representation in its Government, it is absurd to pretend that as yet any such theories hold good. It may be politic and wise to encourage such aspirations, and it seems an ungenerous thing to throw cold water upon ideas with which we, as Englishmen, necessarily sympathise. But if we are to cultivate habits of local self-government among the people, we must proceed by cautious and well considered steps. They must learn to walk before they are allowed to run. They must learn to stand before they are allowed to walk. And in the work of practical government, we must look more to the actual fact, to the precise state of political growth with which we have to deal and beware of injuring material progress by a leaning to utopian theories." This is the language of despots, who have always posed themselves against the liberty of the subject, who see in his progress and developement the death-signal of the arbitrary power and unfettered discretion, which now run riot, who cannot bear the light of popular knowledge and liberty to shine upon the dark chambers of obdurate officialism. They have always opposed improvement on the plea that the people are not yet strong enough to walk and ought not therefore to be allowed to run. But they are mistaken if they think that their days will last for ever. The signal defeat which imperialism has sustained in the discomfiture of Lord Beaconsfield and his party ought to be a good lesson to them. They may fret and frown, but they will have to give in sooner or later. It is monstrous that they should take money for one purpose and apply it to another, and when called to book reply by saying that the Government is free to act as it pleases. They seem to have neither political consistency nor political conscience. The misfortune is that personally they appear to be the warmest friends of the people, but politically they seem to be dead opposed to to all liberal ideas and progress. How they belie their own individual instincts and character, which are by no means unjust or ungenerous, is, indeed, a marvel.

THE INFLUENCE OF COURTS OF JUSTICE ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF HINDU SOCIETY.

SUCH is the title of a most thoughtful and interesting paper read by Mr. Henry Bell, Barrister-at-law, before a recent meeting of the Bengal Social Science Association. The paper from the importance to the Hindu Community of the subject it deals with as well as from the ability with which it treats of that subject, demands more than a passing notice. Mr. Bell rightly remarks at the outset that in order to understand clearly the constitution and gradual development of Hindu society, it is necessary to realize what the position of the father of the family was in an archaic Aryan household. "Now," he proceeds, "the archaic household was rather a corporation than a family. The household might be large or small; it might consist of many members, or of few, but the property was all common or corporate property, and at the head of this corporation was the father of the family. His power over the property of the family, and over the members of the family, was almost absolute; and yet he was, in no sense of the word, a proprietor. He was the holder of an office, not an estate. The property he managed was in no sense his own; it belonged to the family at large, to the ancestors who were dead, to the posterity who were yet unborn. Of this property the father was the trustee. He could not alienate it in his life-time, nor dispose of it by testament at his death. He was *entrusted* with the management of it, in order that he might support the living, that he might give to the dead their share of offerings, and that he might provide a successor to continue the sacred rites of the family when he himself was no more. But in the prosecution of these duties, his power was absolute, his discretion unfettered. All the members of the family were, to borrow an expression from Roman law, in his hand. He gave them in marriage, he assigned their portions, and he controlled their lives. He was at once their ruler and their judge. If they laboured and toiled, it was for him, not for themselves. His bounty had fed and clothed and educated them, and their earnings, therefore, belonged to the common stock. A son in an Aryan household, whether a Roman household or a Hindu household—differed little from a servant. At Rome, a son might be a dictator or a consul, he might lead the armies in the field, and direct the destinies of his country in the senate—but at home, he was little better than a servant. He and his were in his father's hand." Such being the position of the head of an archaic Hindu household, he had no power, except in cases of the extreme necessity, to alienate any portion of the common property in his life-time, nor could he alienate it at his death by will; whilst the subordinate members of the family had no power over the property at all. The family property was inalienable, because the family did not merely consist of the living, but of the ancestors who had gone before, and of the posterity who were to follow after; and because if a family was deprived of its property, the descendants would lose the means of performing those religious rites upon which the existence of the family depended.

This was the position of the Hindu family when it was first brought into contact with courts of justice established by the present rulers

of India. Mr. Bell proceeds to see how far that position has been modified by the influence of judicial legislation. In doing so, he of course keeps in view the distinction between the Hindu family of Bengal as governed by the Dyabhaga, and the Hindu family of those provinces which are governed by the Mitakshara; and he points out the extreme difficulty which the newly established English courts experienced in dealing with questions of Hindu law. The judicial officers, who presided over these courts did not know, as a rule, the language in which Hindu law was written; and the only translations which were in existence at the commencement of the country were Sir William Jones' translation of the Code of Menu, and Colebrooke's translation of the Dyabhaga and part of the Mitakshara. When, therefore, any question of Hindu law arose, the Judge had to consult the Pandit or Hindu law-officer attached to the court and adopt his opinion. Mr. Bell justly observes:—"The misfortune was that these Pandits were not jurists; they laid down no principles: they merely stated conclusions; and the consequence was that English lawyers were too apt to apply to Hindu society the recognised and established principles of English jurisprudence." The application of these principles has, as might be expected, struck a fatal blow against the whole system upon which Hindu law and Hindu society is based. The policy of English law is to encourage the transferability of property; but such a thing is entirely opposed to the great aim and object of Hindu law, which, as already said before, seeks to preserve the family property for the support of the family. Although the law against perpetuities runs counter to the instincts and feelings of the people of India, it was introduced into this country by judicial legislation. In laying down that a Hindu cannot settle his property upon a person who is not in existence at the time of his death, the courts established under British administration altogether overlooked the religious element upon which the whole structure of Hindu society rests. Mr. Bell goes on to say: "In former times, property in India was absolutely inalienable, and no present possessor could deprive either his ancestors or his posterity of property which he held, for himself, but as a trustee for the family at large. The right of alienation which Hindus in Bengal now possess is a quite recent innovation on ancient custom. If you turn to the reports of cases decided at the commencement of the century, you will find that in Bengal, as well as in Behar, the right of a Hindu to alienate his ancestral property was strenuously denied; but after conflicting decisions it was finally settled in the year 1831 that a Hindu in Bengal was the absolute owner, not only of the property which he had acquired himself, but of that which he had inherited from his fathers. And what has been the result of this innovation? Formerly, Hindu families endured for ages, but who can now predicate of any family that it will last for two generations? Turn to any district you please, and the same spectacle presents itself. Old families disappearing, the family residence in ruins, and the land in the possession of strangers. This would be a sad spectacle in any country; but in Bengal it has a deep religious significance. It means the destruction of the family and of the family worship and the deprivation of the ancestors of those oblations by which alone, in the opinion of an orthodox Hindu, heaven is attained. No wonder, then that many a Hindu contemplates with deep concern the future of his family; and as a man is directly interested in the preservation of his property for three generations after his death, I think it would be a proper concession to native feelings, if the present stringent rule on the subject of perpetuities was relaxed." It is, indeed, impossible to form an adequate conception of the mischief which the rigid enforcement of the law against perpetuities has been doing in Bengal. Well might Mr. Bell say that it is "little short of a cruelty and a wrong to the Hindu community to allow this subject of testamentary disposition to remain in its present state of uncertainty." Nor has the Hindu family in those provinces which are governed by the Mitakshara fared better under the influence of the courts established under British administration. According to the Mitakshara, the property of the family was the joint fund out of which all the members of the family had to be supported. "This joint fund" as Mr. Bell says," could not be charged by any individual member for his own private expenses; it could only be charged, and that in cases of necessity, by the head and manager of the family for the general purposes of the family. If a subordinate member of the family plunged into extravagance, and become involved in debt, his creditors had no remedy against the family property. The head of the family alone could encumber the estate and for family purposes. For his own extravagance he was individually responsible; the family property was not responsible for his private debts." All that is, however, now changed. According to the law as now administered by our courts, any extravagant son can in his father's life-time mortgage his share of the joint corporate property, and the mortgagee can then insist upon a division and take the son's share as his own. If this law should continue to be administered in Behar and the Upper Provinces for a few years more the system under which Hindu Society had existed for ages in that part of the country, will become a thing of the past.

Mr. Bell has conclusively shown that in many respects the decisions of the courts established under British administration have been altogether opposed to the fundamental principles of Hindoo law and custom; and that this has been the case, namely, because in dealing with difficult questions connected with that law, our courts have had to base their decisions upon imperfect material, the great sources of Hindu law being sealed books to them. What is to be done to remove the lamentable state of things which Mr. Bell has so graphically described? He answers this question in the following words:—"My own opinion is that a mixed committee consisting of Pundits, Hindu lawyers, and lay men, ought to be appointed to draw up an authoritative digest of Hindu law. The labour of such a committee would, no doubt, be heavy. It would be long and laborious, but it would, I am sure, produce the happiest results. We should have certainty for uncertainty, a distinct exposition in place of obscure and conflicting texts. I think we might reasonably ask the Government to appoint such a committee." It behoves the leaders of the Hindu community throughout the country to take Mr. Bell's excellent suggestion into serious consideration. For our part, we are satisfied that the drawing up of an authoritative digest of Hindu law by a competent committee would confer inestimable benefits on the Hindu community.

THE INDIAN SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES BILL.

THE following is the text of the Bill introduced in the House of Commons to reduce the salaries and allowances of certain officers in India:

A Bill to amend the law relating to the Salaries and Allowances of certain Officers in India; and for other purposes relating thereto.

Be it enacted by the Qeen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. This Act may be cited as the Indian Salaries and Allowances Act, 1880.

2. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of India from time to time to fix, alter, or abolish the allowances for equipment and voyage of the several officers specified in the First schedule to this Act, or any of them.

3. It shall be lawful for the Secretary of State in Council of India from time to time to fix and alter the salaries, and to fix, alter, or abolish the allowances of the bishops and archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, or any of them:

Provided that nothing in this section shall affect the salary or allowances of any person who is such bishop or archdeacon at the passing of this Act.

4. Nothing in this Act shall authorise the imposition of any additional charge on the revenues of India.

5. The enactments described in the second schedule to this Act are hereby repealed to the extent in that schedule mentioned.

SCHEDULES.—*First Schedule.*—The Governor-General of India and the Members of his Council. The Governors o Madras and Bombay and the Members of their councils. The Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in India. The Commanders-in-Chief of Madras and Bombay. The Bishops and Archdeacons of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.

The following is the statement of reasons and objects of the Bill:

The main object of this Bill is to enable the Secretary of State in Council to reduce in certain cases the outfit allowances of Indian officials, and to reduce some of the salaries and allowances in the Ecclesiastical Establishment.

The outfit allowances are fixed by 53 Geo. 3. c. 155. s. 89, and 3 & 4 Will. 4. c. 85. ss. 76 and 91. Power to modify them in the case of certain Indian Judges was given by 24 & 25 Vict. c. 104. s. 6.

The salaries are fixed by 53 Geo. 3. c. 155. s. 49.

E. S.

This is one of the measures of Indian retrenchment which the Conservative Government initiated. We hope the Liberal Ministry will not drop it. We also hope that they will pursue the policy of economy, which the Conservatives inaugurated in India. In a recent issue we stated that a despatch has come from the Secretary of State recommending the reduction of the salaries of certain high officers. We have since received a confirmation of the rumour. We now hear that the salaries of the Governor General and members of the Council are not included in this despatch. It is the Judges of the High Court and a few other officers, who come in for notice in this despatch. The Secretary of State is of opinion that the salaries of the Judges of the several High Courts may be fitly equalized. and that the same of the Presidency Governors may well be reduced. Another despatch was promised on the subject of the salaries of the Governor General and other high functionaries. The Liberals have been the warmest advocates of Indian economy and they will not be true to their words, if they do not while in office carry out what they have urged so repeatedly and zealously whilst out of office.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

TO-NIGHT His Excellency the Viceroy leaves Calcutta for Simla. We hear that His Excellency has already placed his resignation in the hands of the Ministry with a request to submit it to the new Ministry in case of change of Government. As there is sure to be a change of Government in consequence of the Liberal majority, the acceptance of Lord Lytton's resignation is we believe a foregone conclusion. But it is not expected that his Lordship will leave India immediately. His movement will depend upon the wishes of his successor. The latter may not wish to come out in the hot season and the new Ministry may not also like to take the Affghan negotiations out of the hands of Lord Lytton. In that case his Lordship may stay in India till next autumn. Be that as it might it is not likely, we hear, that his Lordship will return to Calcutta. It is said that his Lordship will make over charge to his successor at Simla. Such a proceeding would be unusual, for it has always been the custom for the Governor General to take the oath of office in the Council Chamber in Fort William. Perhaps many of our countrymen would like to bid good-bye to Lord Lytton; we may therefore mention that the special train, which carries His Excellency, leaves Howrah at 9-48 P. M. Calcutta time.

SPECULATION is rife as to who will succeed Lord Lytton. Of course it is all guess, but the following names have been mentioned, Lord Cardwell, the Duke of Argyll, Lord Dufferin, Lord Kimberley, Lord Landsdowne, Lord Roseberry, Lord Cowper, Lord Ripon, the Marquis of Lorne,, and Mr. Grant Duff. The first two we do not think will come out, the third would be preferable to all, if he would consent to come out at all, but we do not think that Mr. Grant Duff has much chance, for in India the presence of a nobleman is necessary to impress upon native princes and chiefs.

HIS HONOR the Lieutenant-Governor leaves Calcutta for Darjeeling to-morrow (Tuesday) by the Eastern Bengal Railway at 4-45 P. M.

IN COMMEMORATION of the Viceroy's visit to the Science Association another noble supporter of the Association has come forward in aid of its funds. Maharaja Komulkrishna, who had previously subscribed Rs. 2000, and gives a monthly contribution of Rs. 25 to the Association, has subscribed a further sum of Rs. 1000 in comme-

moration of the Viceroy's visit. We hope this example will spread.

A RAID by some Bhuteas is reported from Buxa. It has, however, no political significance whatever. The raid was not committed upon British subjects, but upon some persons who were formerly British subjects but subsequently settled on the Bhutan frontier. It was planned by some Bhutan officers, who sought to recover certain persons, who were their slaves. As the Deb Raja of Bhutan had previous to this raid addressed the Bengal Government about a boundary dispute, there seems to be an impression that the raid has connection with this dispute. But nothing of the kind. The Deb Raja has written a very civil letter to Government and was wholly ignorant of the raid. On receiving the intelligence the Commissioner of the Rajshye Division, Lord Ulick Browne, proceeded to the spot and on personal enquiries is satisfied that the raid has no political significance whatever. He has accordingly reported to Government.

WE ARE requested to publish the names of the under-mentioned subscribers to the Fawcett Election Fund started by the British Indian Association :

	Rs.
Amount already acknowleged	3960
His Highness The Maharaja of Burdwan ...	500
Newab Ashanoola Khan Bahadoor, Dacca ...	200
East Bengal Landholders' Association ...	200
Raja Oodoy Pertab Sing of Bhinga ...	100
	4960

IN SUPPORTING Mr. Fawcett's motion regarding the cost of the Affghan war Mr. Gladstone is reported to have said that the Vernacular Press of India is "now more completely within the grasp of the Viceroy than the Press of Russia is in that of the Czar." Mr. Roper Lethbridge has come forward to contradict this statement in the *Times*. He writes :

This statement must have been made under an entire misapprehension of the working of the Indian Press Act of 1878. That Act places the initiation and execution of all proceedings in regard to the vernacular Press entirely in the hands of the local or provincial Governments—that is, of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, and Chief Commissioners of the various provinces, with their local advisers. All that the Viceroy and his Council have to do in the matter is to act as a check on the proceedings of the local Governments, to see that no proceedings are taken arbitrarily or without very sufficient cause; and this grave responsibility is shared by the Viceroy with the entire Council, consisting of the Commander-in-Chief, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or the Punjab, the Law Member of Council (always an eminent English barrister), and several others, in all cases leading men of the permanent civil and military services of the Empire.

Mr. Lethbridge as Press Commissioner ought certainly to know these things better than we do, but how does he reconcile his statements with the following facts. The *Som Prokash* had published a certain letter from Rawal Pindi, containing some objurgations fairly objectionable from the Government point of view, but the local Government had either overlooked it or considered it to be a mere flea-bite, which ought not to disturb the repose and dignity of the British Lion. The Government of India, however, thought otherwise, and drew attention of the Bengal Government and directed it to take from the publisher of the *Som Prokash* the bail-bond prescribed in the Press Act. The latter refused to execute the bond and consequently the paper was dropped. May we ask whether in this instance the Viceroy in Council did not take the initiative? If so, was Mr. Gladstone's statement incorrect?

ONE OF the last acts of Sir Richard Temple was his determination to extend the Contagious Diseases Act to Bombay, and to call upon the Municipal Corporation to bear a share of the expenses of working it. This measure has naturally enough evoked much opposition in Bombay, and a memorial has been addressed to the Municipal Corporation headed by the Lord Bishop and other influential citizens protesting against the application of the Municipal fund to such a purpose. They thus conclude their memorial :

The undersigned memorialists therefore urge that while there is no objection to Municipal funds being expended in the support of voluntary hospitals for the relief of human suffering of all kinds, general and special, it is not expedient to devote public money to the working of an un-English system of State organization of vice, so doubtfully productive of physical benefit, so certainly injurious to public morals, and so fraught with danger to the liberty and the good name of many helpless persons.

The memorialists will be glad to learn that their cause has been espoused in England. Mr. Dacosta, the Indian friend in England, spontaneously wrote to Mr. Stansfeld M. P. on the subject, and we give below the reply of the latter :

My dear Sir,—Many thanks for your interesting letter and for the Bombay paper.

I hope that our Committee will be appointed afresh next Parliament, and that we shall take evidence from abroad.

I have a strong desire that our misdoings in these respects in India should be brought to light.

The Contagious Diseases Act is a blot on our statute-book and ought to be repealed.

THE RUMOUR that Sir John Strachey will receive a bonus of Rs. 50,000 at the end of the expiration of the term of his office is confirmed by the *Pioneer*. But that paper gives a new version of this business. It says :

Sir John Strachey made no stipulation about money when in 1876, the Secretary of State expressed a wish that he should become Financial Member, and merely claimed six months' leave of absence to England before taking up the new appointment; the doctors having declared that it was necessary for him to have this change. After he left England, however, on his return to India, it was determined by, we believe, a unanimous vote of the Secretary of State's Council, that, in consideration of the loss he incurred in giving up the Lieutenant-Governorship, and accepting, in accordance with the wish of Her Majesty's Government, and in the interest, as it was conceived, of the public service, an appointment of lower pay and dignity—he should, on ceasing to hold the office of Financial Member of Council, receive a special allowance of £5,000.

Will the *Pioneer* be good enough to explain whether Sir Jonn Strachey, when Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, was not suffering so much from his eye-disease that he could not work at all, that he could not for some time read or write, and that he was consequently about to resign, and that the appointment of Finance Minister came to him as a relief. So that far from sustaining a loss he was actually a gainer, for if he had retired from the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, he would have had to be content with his pension, but by being the Finance Minister of India he has not only pocketed a very handsome *tullub* but has practically become the *de facto* Governor General of India. And yet it is urged that he has suffered loss of pay and dignity by accepting the Finance Ministership, The payment of a bonus to him is a gross jobbery, and has indirectly a tendency to raise the pay of his office. He is not the first officer, who has become Finance Minister after ruling as a Lieutenant Governor. Sir Charles Trevelyan was Governor of Madras, and Sir William Muir Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and they both served as Finance Ministers without claiming a bonus. We do hope that some M. P. will bring before Parliament this disgraceful jobbery of the India Office.

OUR READERS will remember that a little more than a year ago the provisions of the Vernacular Press Act (IX. of 1878) were enforced against the *Som Prokash* newspaper owing to the publication in its columns of a letter which the Government of India considered likely to excite disaffection to the Government and antipathy to the English race. A notice under Section 6 of the Act was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* and the printer and publisher of the *Som Prokash* was called upon to enter into a bond binding himself in the sum of 1000 Rs. for the purposes specified in Section 3 of the Act, and also to deposit the amount of the bond. The publisher executed the required bond but did not make the necessary deposit. The *Som Prokash* then ceased to appear. Pundit Dwarkanath Bidyabhusun, proprietor and editor of the *Som Prokash*, has we hear recently memorialized Government, praying that he may be permitted to re-issue his paper without executing the necessary bond, and we are glad to learn that on the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor, His Excellency the Viceroy has complied with the prayer. This concession on the part of Lord Lytton, which will, we are sure, be heartily welcomed by our countrymen, has we understand been made on the Pundit expressing his deep regret for his error in inserting the obnoxious letter that called forth the action of Government against his paper, and on his assuring that such errors will not occur again. He has promised the Lieutenant-Governor that the paper shall not be again made the medium for the publication of disloyal sentiments, and that he will keep the conduct of the journal entirely in his own hands. For the fulfilment of this promise the word of Pundit Dwarkanath Bidyabhusun is, we feel confident, a sufficient guarantee, and the Government has acted wisely and generously in not requiring any further security. We shall heartily welcome the revival of the *Som Prokash*, and we trust that it will soon regain the reputation that it formerly enjoyed for loyalty, moderation and public spirit. We believe the paper will reappear on Monday next.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the following letter from Mr. W. F. Chesson, Secretary to the Aborigenes' Protection Society, London, to the London *Daily News* :

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY NEWS.

SIR—A day or two ago I received a telegram from Calcutta which conveyed to me the information that the Native community in India were anxious that Mr. Lalmohun Ghose, the well-known native Barrister should offer himself at the general election as a Liberal candidate. I suppose that this telegram was sent to me because I acted as Hon. Secretary of the Committee, which invited Mr. Bright to preside at and Mr. Ghose to address, the meeting on India, which was held at Willis's Rooms in July last. After consulting several gentlemen who appeared best qualified to advise in such a matter, I reluctantly telegraphed to Calcutta, that, in our opinion, it was impossible for Mr. Ghose to reach this country in time to have a chance of successfully contesting a seat. To-day, however, I learn that before my reply reached Calcutta, Mr. Ghose had embarked at Bombay for England, and is expected to arrive here at the end of the present month. Before leaving India he addressed an influential and crowded meeting of Natives, and his speech is said to have produced a great impression in favour of the Liberal party. Apart from the question whether Mr. Ghose can possibly arrive in time to fight a contested election with any chance of success, I think that the mere fact of his coming here at the request of a large body of his countrymen to express sympathy with the views of Lord Northbrook and Mr. Fawcett, shows the profound interest which the Natives of India feel in the impending electoral struggle.

I am, Sir,
yours faithfully
F. W. Chesson.

Devonshire Club, March 15th 1880.

The return of a Native Indian to the Imperial Parliament will mark a new epoch in the history of British India. While we feel deeply grateful to our friends in Parliament for their disinterested and philanthropic exertions on behalf of India, we make no doubt that they will feel their hands greatly strengthened by the presence of an Indian member in their midst, who will speak with the weight of personal knowledge of the wants and wishes of his countrymen. But Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose, we fear, has not much chance of success this time, for he is already too late for the present elections. We believe when Mr. Ghose was in England last year, the proposal to return him to Parliament was supported by several influential members of the Liberal Party; indeed, some of them had asked him to stay in England in view of the general elections, and if he had not hastily returned to India, we believe there was a fair chance of success for him.

AT THE last meeting of the Asiatic Society Dr. Rajendralala Mitra exhibited two Sanskrit inscriptions from Buddha-Gaya. One of them was dated in the 10th decade of the 12th century and recorded the excavation of a Cave and the consecration therein of the images of the Buddhist triad. This record entirely falsified the assertion, made in December last by Mr. Fergusson, that the practice of Buddhist cave-cutting ceased in India between 650 and 675 of the Christian era. The narrow limit of twenty-five years assigned for the period of uncertainty was the merest dogmatism; but it was hitherto not known that these burrowings of caves by Buddhist monks had come down to the 12th century. The second record was set up by the son of a sculptor who, in the last decade of the 9th century, caused a tank to be excavated at a cost of three thousand drummas. These drummas appear to be the counter parts of the Greek drachama. This shows that the Greek drachama was a current coin in the country in the 9th century. Dr. Mitra adverted to another record in which mention is made of Chandragupta having paid a large

sum in *Dinars*, the same as the Roman Dinarius, to purchase a free-hold from one of his own tenants, to erect a temple thereon. Commenting on it the learned Doctor said that whatever may be the opinion of modern English statesmen, historians, and legislators the document clearly proved that during the Hindu period proprietory right in land belonged to the ryot, and zemindars and sovereigns were entitled only to rent thereof. One instance of the kind, however, is not a settler, and it would be well if the indefatigable archæologist would press his enquiry a little further.

THE FACULTY of arts had a protracted discussion on Saturday last regarding a report suggesting alterations in the present course for the degree examinations. To the few independent members, who were present, the proposed alterations appeared highly injudicious. Revd. Hastie, who took the lead in opposing the report, pointed out its faults at great length, and one of the speakers aptly described it as a step-mother's suggestion, designed to prevent the possibility of natives obtaining the higher degrees within any reasonable time. The Sanskrit course was thought the most objectionable, as it recommended something like three thousand pages of the most obstruse and obsolete Sanskrit for a one year's course; but the well-drilled battalion of the Education Department was too much for the oppositionists; their *spirit de corps* got the better of fair play and common sense. We do not care to enquire if this report has any connexion with the opinions of certain high officers of state who, when recommending the gagging of the Native Press, pointed out that high education was a source of danger to the State; but the crusade against high education has during the last decade been carried on with no bating breath. The report taboos the study of astronomy —at least it is no longer to form a part of the University examination, and yet, curiously enough, the University authorities lately accepted a private grant for a prize or medal for proficiency in astronomy. We wonder if they will now refund the amount of the grant. If, however, we cannot admire the report for its probable effect on education in this country, we are bound to give every credit to the framers of the report for kindly feelings for authors in difficulties. They have voted something like twenty thousand rupees a year to two authors—whose books did not sell in England, and who had written to—to—the Registrar or some other educational authority to help them out of their difficulty. The amount is to be raised by making every candidate buy a copy of the unsaleable books. Individually the candidates wont feel the cost, but the relief to the authors and publishers will be worthy of the liberality of sentiment of those who rule the destinies of the University. We believe the University has never been wanting in this respect. If we are not misinformed one of the authors suggested that his book should be included in the Entrance course. Had this been done the sale proceeds would have amounted to Rs. 50,000 a year, but the friend written to was too modest to venture so far. In the interest of unsaleable books we regret this.

WE ACKNOWLEDGED last week a copy of a memorial from Bogra complaining of the working of the License tax in that district. We give the following extract from it:

That the time when the operations of the License-tax Act came into force in this district Mr. F. Wyer was the Collector. He had the kindness to examine the circumstances of several tax-payers, who were exorbitantly taxed, and eventually exempted a number of them under section 4 of the Act, besides reducing the amount fixed upon several others by the circle officers. But to your Honor's memorialists' utter mortification, Mr. H. G. Cooke, the late Collector, rescinded the orders of Mr. F. Wyer and had the tax fixed at such large sums as Rs. 50 to 100, 200, 500 per annum.

That Mr. J. C. Veasey, the successor of Mr. F. Wyer, in taking into consideration the tax fixed by Mr. F. Wyer, confirmed the amounts decided upon by the latter, notwithstanding reports from the circle officers to enhance them. Whether or not, it is much to be regretted that this review by a Collector should be set aside by his successor in the course of a single year, your Honor's Memorialists humbly beg to bring to your Honor's benign consideration.

That Mr. H. G. Cooke in enhancing the tax from Rs. 2 to 20, 5 to 50; 20 to 100, and 200; 50 to 100, 200, and even 500, did not deem it worth while to look into the circumstances of the payers, rejected to believe their accounts duly kept in the course of business, and neither examined the evidence they offered nor gave any credit to the statement made by their "gomastas," &c., but on a cursory review of their houses and "golas"; made the alteration in a manner which has reduced them to the extreme.

That it is laid down in the provision of the Act that reductions may be made in cases of changes of circumstances of the tax-payers. It so happened that several of the tax-payers had to undergo onerous losses on account of their places of trade and properties therein being burnt by fire. Mr. J. C. Veasey, to whom their situations were represented, reduced their taxes to sums such as Rs. 2,5,20 per year, but to their great misfortune, although no change towards the better took place, Mr: H: G: Cooke raised the amount to Rs: 20, 50 and 100 respectively; this was done before the year elapsed.

There are other complaints in the memorial, for which we have no space. Even Bengali patience has its limits; the people of Bogra would not certainly have complained if they did not consider their sufferings unendurable. What will be the practical effect of the exemption of annual earnings up to Rs. 500 in the hands of crack Collectors like Mr. Cooke?

THE ENGLISHMAN makes the following corrections of the statements made by us regarding the circumstances connected with the resignation of Dr. Smith. Our contemporary writes:

The circumstances connected with Dr. Smith's resignation are, we understand, as follows:—Dr. Smith wrote a letter to Dr. Payne, as Surgeon General, bringing to his notice certain facts which he considered to bear on the question of hospital diets. In reply to this letter Dr. Payne pointed out what appeared to him defects in Dr. Smith's arguments and suggested that, on reconsideration, he might wish to withdraw his letter, adding that if required to forward it he (Dr. Payne) would be compelled to adopt a certain specified line of criticism upon it. Dr. Smith appears to have resented this as an insult and a threat, and tendered his resignation in consequence. Thereupon Dr. Payne pointed out to Dr. Smith that he had misconstrued his meaning and that no threat was intended, but Dr. Smith still considered himself insulted. He was, however, persuaded to consult his friends, and, on their advice, he consented to withdraw his resignation. Subsequently, for reasons which have not transpired, he altered his mind, and the resignation was not withdrawn.

Dr. Payne was never ordered to apologise for anything or to cancel the correspondence as the *Patriot* alleges, but he, of his own accord, told Dr. Smith that he was willing to assure him that he had intended no insult, and expressed his regret that Dr. Smith should have formed so erroneous an opinion.

We hope all the facts of the case will be placed before the public in an authenticated form.

THE British Indian Association in January last addressed a letter to Sir Arthur Hobhouse wishing him success in his candidature for Parliamentary election. The following is Sir Arthur Hobhouse's reply:

15 BRITON ST. W.
February 24, 1880.

To Hon'ble Kristodas Pal,

MY DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you for your letter of the 28th ultimo written on behalf of the British Indian Association, you very much overrate my qualities, my position and my chances of doing good; but it is pleasant to have sympathy with my aims and motives. To different minds different causes will seem right, but I am sure we all wish in various ways, social and political, to strengthen the connection between European and Asiatic, and to facilitate the Government and increase the true prosperity of India.

I am very faithfully yours
(Sd.) Arthur Hobhouse

We are sorry to hear that Sir Arthur Hobhouse has been defeated. One good man is lost to the new Parliament.

THE ELECTION of Mr. Fawcett by Hackney is doubtless hailed with satisfaction and thankfulness throughout India. We are glad to observe that the British Indian Association propose to give expression to this national feeling by sending an address of thanks to the electors of Hackney. The Association have prepared the following address, which is in circulation in this town, in the Mofussil, and in the other provinces for signature:

TO THE ELECTORS OF HACKNEY,

GENTLEMEN,—WE, the undersigned inhabitants of different parts of British India, have learnt with great satisfaction that you have again returned Mr. Henry Fawcett as your representative in the British House of Commons.

We felt not a little anxious when we heard it rumoured that a strong opposition would be offered to Mr. Fawcett's election, but the result of the elections has afforded a most welcome relief to all Indians, who are familiar with the history of the arduous and unremitting labours of Mr. Fawcett for the advancement of the welfare of the people of this country.

In the present political condition of India, Parliament is the arbiter of the destinies of her myriad millions, but under the laws of the British Constitution she has no direct representation in Parliament; she must, therefore, look to the disinterested and philanthropic labours of the representatives of the British constituencies for the advocacy of her cause, the conservation of her rights and interests, and the redress of her grievances.

Owing, however, to her geographical position, to the peculiar character of her administrative organization, and to differences arising from the diversities of the religions, languages, manners and customs of her people, India labours under a serious disadvantage. Her wants, wishes and sentiments cannot be readily brought to the notice of Members of Parliament in such a vivid way as to enable them to realize the sacred responsibilities, which devolve upon them as the representatives of the great British nation in respect of this distant dependency, the fate of which an All-wise Providence has linked with that of England, and the best interests of which are committed to their care, consideration and controul. Mr. Fawcett, by statutory law your representative, under the immutable laws of divine justice the champion of the poor, the weak, and the oppressed throughout the Brittsh Empire, has been one of the few, who have familiarized themselves with the condition of India, mastered the details of Indian administration, and been the foremost in lending their voice to the mute millions of India, in advocating their natural claims to just and good government, and in demonstrating that the true interests of India and England are identical.

The services which Mr. Fawcett has rendered to India are too numerous and too well-known to require recapitulation. While we feel deeply thankful to him for his earnest and unceasing advocacy of our national cause, we are not the less beholden to you for putting him before and now in a position to give the benefit of his rare intellectual gifts, generous sympathies and practical wisdom to the millions, of this country by his presence in the Imperial Parliament of the United Kingdom. It is through your kindness India is enabled to look forward to continued assistance from Mr. Fawcett, and we, therefore, consider it our duty to convey to you this earnest expression of our sense of gratitude.

We have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your obedient servants.

A copy of the address has been placed in this office; gentlemen wishing to subscribe to it are invited to sign it.

WE ACKNOWLEDGE with thanks the receipt of a copy of the map of the Seat of War in Northern Affghansthan taken principally from Surveys and Reconnaissances by officers of the Survey of India. In a previous issue we acknowledged a map of Southern Affghansthan. These maps are the completest we have seen, and the public are greatly indebted to General Walker for them.

KABUL NEWS.

(From the Englishman.)

Kabul April 4th.—According to a report received to-day from the Hazara chief Raja, there has been another fight near Ghazni between the Hazaras and Afghans. The former occupied a fort and were attacked by the Afghans under Muhammad Jan in great strength. The fort was held as long as the ammunition lasted, and then the Hazaras rushed out sword in hand. Muhammad Jan, Latifa Khan, and a nephew of the Mustafi's are said to have been killed. The Hazaras, being much the weaker force, were killed to a man. This news has come from more than one source, but more evidence is required. Mussa Khan and Tahir Khan are at Dangar. The Mustafi is expected to-morrow, Ghazis are reported as collecting near the Argandeh Kotals. The Cavalry returned from their reconnaissance last evening, having gone a considerable distance north and north east In this direction all seemed quiet and undisturbed. A large amount of treasure has been seen on the way to Istalif from Mir Batcha. Colonel Evans has assumed command of the artillery, and the redistribution of the batteries is as follows.—First Division F-A horse artillery, G.3 royal artillery, 6-8 and Derajat Mountain Battery. Second Division, 10, 11, and 12:9 artillery, Hazara Mountain Battery. A division order has been published by the General, eulogising the services of the Kohat mountain battery which leaves tomorrow for the Khaibar line force.

5th.—The Mustafi arrived from Ghazni to-day, Muhammad Jan, Mir Batcha, Muhammad Hussan Khan, Muhammad Tahir Khan, Muhammad Surwar Khan, and large numbers of Maliks and headmen of Dudur, Shulman Kheyls, Logar and Wardak, came with him as far as Maidan, there to wait until the Mustafi returned with instructions. According to a report to night, Mir Batcha has left Maidan and has been seen proceeding towards Kohistan. It is believed there that no difficulty will be found in inducing the remainder of the Chiefs to come to Kabul when invited. Mussa Khan has been left at Ghazni. Nothing further has been ascertained respecting the views of Mushki Alam.

9th.—The attention of officers commanding regiments, and posts, and of heads of departments, is called to the necessity of preventing animals of all descriptions from trespassing on or destroying the crops. It is to be explained to all persons employed regimentally or by department that, on any case of damage to the crops being proved against them, severe punishment will be inflicted. The 17th Cavalry was inspected to-day. On Monday G.3 Battery and the Horse Artillery will be inspected. A brigade moves out on Monday to Charasia.

Allahabad April 7th.—Kabul April 5th.—The Mustafi has arrived. Muhammad Jan was falsely reported dead, and with Hassan Khan, Tahir Khan, Alam Khan and Mir Batcha has arrived at Maidan with a small retinue to listen to the proposals for the new Government of Afghanistan. Mussa Khan remains at Ghazni. The Chiefs invited to Sherpur will be plainly informed that the campaign will be renewed if they refuse our terms.

Kandahar, April 5th.—Sher Ali Khan has been informed that his loyal services will be rewarded with the sovereignty of Kandahar and the title of Wali. The limits of the province will be settled hereafter. A British agent will reside at the capital and a force be permanently stationed there, but it will be in other respects independent. He was further informed that a railway will be constructed to Kandahar. The official announcement is postponed till the arrival of the presents.

COMMERCIAL.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Saturday, 10th April, 1880.

In our markets the animation of the past week has throughout the present been sustained and a series of transactions took place both in Imports and Exports.

IMPORTS.

This market has continued very firm and a fair amount of business done chiefly in Grey Shirtings 39in. even at an advance of one anna upon the last prices.

In Madapallums, Jaconets, Mull, T. Cloth limited operations at last prices took place. In White, and T. Red goods no change to report.

Yarns.—Import 40s. have further advanced whilst local manufactures continue same as before.

EXPORTS.

This market has during the week been better supplied with country produce, which upon arrival found buyers at reasonable prices, but high rates for tonnage have restricted larger operations.

Jute market has during the period been less active owing to suspension of business, a course which buyers had to adopt in order to put down the high prices which were ruling since some time past, this step has to some extent answered the purpose, and prices have declined 5-2 to 5-12 for low to good.

Present stock estimated to be about 77,000 mds. against 175,000 this time last year.

Oil-seeds.—Linseed now has been coming in more freely and prices steadily falling, there was a fair amount of transactions for immediate and forward deliveries at the following quotations 4% small grain for all April 4-3 @ 4-4.

For immediate delivery 4-5 @ 4-6.

Rape seeds Brown 5% for all April @ 3-9.

Poppy seed 5% for all April @ 4-8.

The following transactions in rice reported :

Table sifted	200 tons at 4		
2nd Quality seeta at 4-6			
Gross	250 tons at 3-3 at 3-6		
Ballam	15,000 bags of 2 mds.		2-9 at 2-15
Khearee	7000	,, ,,	2-3 at 2-7
Raree	10000	,, ,,	2-4 at 2-9-6

Wheat new.

Delhi	3-3 to 3-4
Cawnpore	3 to 2-15
Jawalee	2-12 to 2-15

MONETARY.

Money continued easy, still the Bank of Bengal caused no change in the rates of discount, and interest seven per cent. has been their minimum, whilst other Banks and some mercantile firms were advancing at 4½ to 5%

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

The market for Government Securities has been very steady but transactions were done to a rather limited extent ; the following were the ruling rates during the past week :

5th April	4%	95-4 at 95-7	4½%	102-8 to 102
6th ,,	,,	95-5 at 95-11	,,	102-6 to 102-7
7th ,,	,,	95-5 at 95-6	,,	102-7 to 102-5
8th ,,	,,	95-6 at	,,	102-7
9th ,,	,,	95-6	,,	102-7
10th ,,	,,	95-6	,,	102-7

JOINT-STOCK SHARES.

There were transactions in India General, Beerbhoom Coal, Watson Patent Press Bowreahs.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

	Rs.	As.	P.
Raja Luchmon Sing Bahadoor, Boolandshahar...	13	4	
Vice-Chairman, Bhaugalpore Municipality.....	4	0	
Raja Mohendralal Khan Bahadoor, Narajole...	13	4	
Moonsiff of Iswargunge	10	0	
Krishnaghur Mela Exhibition.....	9	10	
P. DeCruze Esq., Chittagong.....	10	0	
Secretary Hindu Tea Co., Darjeeling.....	5	8	
Baboo Omirtolal Chatterjee, Nuddea.....	20	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Mittra, Sreekistopore.....	20	0	0
,, Nunda Kishore Dass, Cuttack.....	26	8	0
,, Chundersekhor Banerjee, Ranaghat	15	0	0
,, Rajkristo Poramanick, Gya	13	4	0
,, Mohendranath Roy, Samta.....	20	0	0
,, Gyanchunder Mookerjee, Bolagore	3	5	0
,, Kumar Shoobon Runjon Mookerjee, Lucknow.....	13	4	0
,, Hurrymohun Sen, Ghatal.....	17	0	0
,, Umachurn Ghose, Jessore.....	6	10	0
,, Mudonmohun Das, Mirzajangal.....	13	4	0
,, Mothoormohun Mookerjee, Dehra Dun..	13	4	0
,, Komulnath Ghose, Pabna	13	4	0
,, MohendranathGhose, Meherpore.....	3	5	0
,, Gopi Bala Roy, Balasore.....	5	0	0
,, Rojonykant Mookerjee, Kurnal.....	13	4	0
,, Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty, Bally in Hooghly.....	6	10	0
,, Kristochunder Chatterjee, Burrisaul.....	13	4	0
,, Joygopal Banerjee, Banda.....	6	10	0
,, DinnobundhuKor, Rampore Haut.....	6	10	0
,, Kadarnath Dutt, Narail, ...	13	4	0
,, Kallykrishna Mookerjee, Bhaugalpore...	6	0	0
,, Shamachurn Mookerjee, Agra... .	10	0	0
,, Prosonnocoomar Bagchee, Rampore-Beaulia	20	0	0
,, Panchkori Banerjee, Jhenida.....	10	0	0
,, Bhoobunmohun Raha, Chaudpore...	13	4	0
,, Bhagirathi Panda, Churamon.....	8	4	0
,, Tincowry Chatterjee, Kanoo Junction.....	3	10	0

ERRATUM.

For Baboo Hemchunder Banerjee Mudhopore Rs. 5, Read..... 3 5 0

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*April 7*, 1880.

GENERAL.—Mr. F. M. Halliday, Commissioner of Patna is allowed furlough for six months, under Section 21 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th May next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Baboo Mohendra Nath Chakrabutty, Sub-Manager of the Majnamutha Estate in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector.

Mr. A. D'B. Gomess Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to the Sudder Station of the Backergunge district.

Baboo Tarun Chunder Sirkar, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Nuddea, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Choondangah division of that district.

Baboo Shorut Chunder Das is appointed temporarily to be a Sub-Deputy Collector of the Second Grade in Chittagong with effect from the 1st February last for employment on land registration work in that district.

The following gentlemen are appointed temporarily to be Sub-Deputy Collectors of the Second Gade for employment on laud registration work in the district of Chittagong with effect from the 1st April 1880 :—

Moulvi Fyzoolah Khan.
Baboo Poornochunder Nag.
,, Gurudas Mozoomdar.
,, Kalikumar Roy.
Baboo Uma Churn Dutt.
,, Anundachunder Das
,, Nobinchunder Guha.
,, Jattramohun Dutta.

The services of Mr. G. G. Dey, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Chittagong, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home, Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Baboo Ruttun Lall Ghose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870.

Mr. H. A. D. Phillips, Officating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Khoordah, Pooree is transferred to Burdwan.

Baboo Sita Kant Mookerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pooree, is transferred to Cuttack.

Baboo Juggo Mohun Roy, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Cuttack, is appointed to have charge of the Khoordah divison of the Pooree district.

Advertisements.

THE HINDU FAMILY ANNUITY FUND OFFICE.

Agreeably to Rule 57, the following Resolution, passed at the Eighth Annual General Meeting of the subscribers held on the 31st January 1880, is published for general information.

"That the Budget as amended be passed, and that the Directors be authorized to draw Rs. 3,852 during the year 1880-81, as provided in Rule 55, from the Deposit account with the Government of India."

RAM SHUNKER SEN
Chairman

BENGAL ICE MANUFACTURING CO. Ld., SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Directors greatly regret that lately (though they hope for the immediate present only) owing to the increased demand for Ice, the daily supply has on some occasions fallen short, and persons sending for their supplies late in the day have been disappointed. The Directors, having foreseen that this state of affairs must take place during the present hot season, unless the producing power of the Company was largely increased, took early measures for obtaining additional Mechinery which has now arrived and been set up and which will be sufficient to enable the Company to produce double the quantity hitherto produced. The new machinery has been started and the Directors hope and fully expect that from next week no further difficulty will be found in supplying the public with their requirements.

By order of the Directors,
H. J. WESTON,
Managing Agent.

WANTED.

A Private tutor for Babu Lolit Mohun Ray, Burdwan, who must have taken a B.L., or higher degree, salary Rs. 100 a month with free board and lodging.—Apply personally to Babu Jogendranath Ray between 8 and 10 A. M. Ray Castle.

3, Albert Road, Calcutta.

IRISH FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

	Rs.	As.	P.
Amount already advertised ...	74,514	2	4
Syed Lootf Ali Khan of Patna ...	100	0	0
Rajah Haronath Roy Bahadoor of Dubalhati	500	0	0
Baboo Joykissen Mookerjee ...	250	0	0
The Students and masters of the Krishnaghur College per Babu Nilcant Sircar, Lecturer Krishnaghur College ...	18	0	0

Per Commissioner of Bhaugulpore.

I. M. Lowis Esq., ...	20	0	0
Baboo Harimohun Thaccoor ..	20	0	0
,, Tarneepershaud ..	8	0	0
,, Lullitnarain Singh ..	5	0	0
,, Soorjnarain Singh ..	15	0	0
,, Dwarkanath Chuckerbutty	8	0	0
,, Kirtychunder Chatterjea...	5	0	0
,, Nibarunchunder Mookerjea	4	0	0
	85	0	0
Less commission for money-order	1	0	0
	84	0	0

Additional Subscriptions from Sylhet.

I. Patch Esq. ..	25	0	0
Baboo Kalinath Chatterji ...	10	0	0
,, Ramkoomar Pal Chowdry	5	0	0
,, Jugutchunder Gupta ..	5	0	0
,, Navakrishna Rai Dustidar	5	0	0
Haji Abdul Ahab ..	5	0	0
Small sums ..	16	0	0
			71 0 0
Revd. Fr. Van Impe, S. J., Rector St Xaviers College			100 0 0
Through Ditto, Students of Ditto ...			200 0 0
Through Revd. H. Harford, S. J ; sundry subscriptions			26 0 0

Per Commissioner of Cuttack.

Baboo Jagamohun Rai ..	20	0	0
,, Barodakant Majoomdar ...	8	0	0
,, Annadaprosad Ghose ...	10	0	0
,, Nundakishore Das ...	10	0	0
,, Bonomali Sing ...	10	0	0
,, Pearymohun Sen ...	3	0	0
,, Rajendra Misser ...	10	0	0
,, Trigunaprosonno Bose ..	5	0	0
,, Srinath Bhudder ...	5	0	0
,, Jogeshur Chundra ...	5	0	0
,, Hurrychurn Banerjee ...	5	0	0
,, Denonath Sirkar ..	3	0	0
,, Hurrybullabh Bose ...	20	0	0
,, Ramgutty Gupta ...	5	0	0
,, Bepinbehary Mittre ...	10	0	0
,, Buldeolal Bhugut ...	16	0	0
,, Prankisto Rai ...	5	0	0
,, Doorgaparain Bose ...	10	0	0
			160 0 0

Subscriptions by British Troops at Cabul.

General Baker C. B, ...	50	0	0
,, Massy ...	50	0	0
Very Revd. G. Browne B. C. C.	23	12	0
Revd. J. W. Adams ...	32	0	0
Mr. I. Burke ...	25	0	0
Major Morton A. A. G, ...	25	0	0
Officers and Men 67th Regiment	643	4	0
Ditoo 72nd Highlanders ...	389	12	0
Ditto 92nd ,, ...	186	12	0
Ditto F. A R. H. A.	141	0	0
Ditto G. 3 R. A.	120	8	0
Officers 5th Punjab Infantry	50	0	0
,, Corps of Guides ..	162	0	0
,, 23rd Pioneer ..	45	0	0
Non-Commissioned Officers and men 9th Lancers ...	65	10	0
Officers Royal Engineers ...	160	0	0
,, 28th P. N. I. ...	35	0	0
Lieut. C. H. Manners Smith D. A. Q. M. G. ...	16	0	0
Pay Master Serjeant Friend 72 Highlanders ...	5	0	0
Major Genl. Hills C. B. V. C.	50	0	0
Lieut. Kane 72nd Highlanders	20	0	0
Lt. Coll. Lockhart A. Q. M. G.	20	0	0
Captn. MacGregor 92nd Highlanders ...	30	0	0
Captn. Morgan R. A. ...	20	0	0
Lt. General Sir F. Roberts ..	100	0	0
Lt. Sherston Rifle Brigade A. D. C. ...	10	0	0
Captn. R. Pole Carew Coldstream Guards A. D. C.	10	0	0
Major Combe 10 Hussars D. A. Q. M, G. ...	16	0	0
Dr. Moloney 3rd Sikhs Hydrabad Contingent ...	50	0	0
Captn. Kirkwood 3rd Sikhs ...	50	0	0
Dep. Surg. Genl. H. B, Hassard A. M. D. ...	32	0	0
Major. Woodthorpe ...	20	0	0
Captn. Martin ...	20	0	0
Captn. Straton ..	20	0	0
Major. Moriarty ...	10	0	0
General C. S. Gough ..	25	0	0
Major. North and Officers 3 Co-Sappers ...	25	0	0
Major, Gerard ...	15	0	0
Lieut. Balton ...	10	0	0
Officers and men 29th Regiment	351	14	0
Field Hospital ...	20	0	0
Captain Freeth R. A. Com. Ord,	10	0	0
(Amount advertised 24th March)	3160	8	0
Lt. Coll. C. B. Knowles 67 Regt.	£5	0	59 7 1
Brigr Genl. H. T, Macpherson C. B. V. C. £ 3			35 10 7
Baboo Shamchaud Mitter			25 0 0
,, Rajkoomar Sircar of Koruchmaria			20 0 0
I, E. Milner Esq., Mandahatta Tea Estate Gowhatty ...			50 0 0

Per Collector of Jessore.

Baboo Raichurn Roy ...	10	0	0
,, Kedarnath Dutt Sub-Divl. Officer ...	10	0	0
,, Atoolchunder Ghose Meonsiff ..	5	0	0
H. Demollo Esq., ...	5	0	0
Baboo Kashichunder Bose Clerk S. C. A ..	5	0	0
,, Sreepaty Bhattachajee Naib Nuldi ...	5	0	0
,, Kunjabehari Mookerjee	5	0	0
,, Harrimohun Chatterjee Landholder ...	5	0	0
,, Govindchunder Bose Landholder Deghalea ...	5	0	0
,, Basantalal Dutt Chanchori	5	0	0
,, Kailashchunder Chowdhuri Zemindar Nuldi ...	5	0	0
,, Taraprosanna Roy Zemindar Singha	20	0	0
,, Kailashchunder Sikdar ...	10	0	0
Moonshi Mamood Kazem	5	0	0
24 Subscriptions under 5 Rs. each	30	8	0
Less charges for money order	1	4	0
			129 4 0
Sir Steuart C. Bayley K. C. S. I.			... 100 0 0
Offertory of Christ Church Mussoorie on Easter day ...			... 127 3 0

The Maharaja of Bettiah				...	6000	0	0
"A Friend"				...	500	0	0
Mrs D Costa Per Revd Fr Nieberding S J				...	10	0	0
A Friend Per Revd O D Watkins				...	5	0	0
Rani Mon Mohini Debi of Pootia Rajshye				...	200	0	0
Per Commissioner of Chittagong.							
Messrs E E Lowis	...	50	0	0			
A Manson	...	20	0	0			
R Pope	...	10	0	0			
G G Dey	...	20	0	0			
W Warden	...	10	0	0			
Bulloch Brothers	...	50	0	0			
E Determes & Co	...	40	0	0			
J H Bert	...	10	0	0			
I H Orr	...	100	0	0			
W B Lowry	...	100	0	0			
A Dowling	...	16	0	0			
W A Campbell	...	100	0	0			
F Carter	...	100	0	0			
W Sarson	...	5	0	0	631	0	0
Subscriptions at Hailakandi, Cachar.							
Messrs H B Yates	...	16	0	0			
D A Laing	...	16	0	0			
A J Preston	..	10	0	0			
G F Playfair	..	10	0	0			
I A Fietsch	...	10	0	0			
—Filtwell	...	10	0	0			
I B Lawrie	...	10	0	0			
G W Place	...	20	0	0			
E Ravenshaw	...	20	0	0			
C E Jameson	...	10	0	0			
H Mackenzie	...	5	0	0			
J B Atkins	...	5	0	0			
T GS Black	...	5	0	0			
I Rickara	...	5	0	0	148	0	0
Sundry collections per Revd Fr H Harford S J					15	0	0
Collections per Revd W J Rowland at Darjeeling on Easter sunday	...	121	8	0			
Hopetown on the sunday previous	...	20	0	0			
Per W G Deare Esq Subdivisional Officer Jhenidia.							
A H Newhouse Esq	...	15	0	0			
R F Stevens Esq	...	10	0	0			
Mrs R F Stevens	...	10	0	0			
Mrs James Stevens	...	5	0	0			
Miss Stevens	...	5	0	0			
W F Burgess Esq	...	10	0	0			
W G Deare Esq	...	10	0	0			
WShirreff Esq	...	32	0	0			
Babu Prosonnokumar Roy	...	5	0	0			
,, Nilmadub Sikdar	...	5	0	0			
,, Annadachunder Mozoomdar		5	0	0			
Iradatulla Mozoomdar	...	5	0	0			
Babu Benimadub Mitter	..	5	0	0			
Subscriptions under 5 Rs	...	28	0	0	150	0	0
Per Depy Commissioner Loodianah.							
Mr G E Wakefield Deputy Commissioner	...	20	0	0			
,, Carr Stephen. Judicial Assistant Commissioner	...	10	0	0			
,, J P Warburton, Distt Supdt of Police	...	5	0	0			
H T Tanner Ex Engineer	...	5	0	0			
Revd A Rudolph Missionary		2	0	0			
,, E M Wherry Do	...	2	0	0			
Mr J C Hammer Munl Engineer	...	5	0	0			
,, S Clifford Extra Assistant							
,, S Aldridge Head Clerk Depy Commrs Office		2	0	0			
Lala Ramji Das Treasurer Do		4	0	0	60	0	0
Collected at Purulia per Dy Commr of Manbhoom				...	125	0	0
Burdwan Association				...	65	0	0
G H Kiernander Esq for April				...	10	0	0
Collected by the Sub-divisional Officers of Khulna	...	100	0	0			
Magurah	..	130	0	0			
		230	0	0	227	8	0
Less premium for money-order		2	8	0			
					Rs 84 857	11	0

£ 3,000 remitted to the Duchess of Marlborough's Fund
£ 3,000 remitted to the Lord Mayor of Dublin.

Calcutta, 10th April 1880. } H. W. I. WOOD, *Hony. Treasurer*

JUST PUBLISHED VOL. I.

Privy Council Judgments on Indian Cases from 1825-1862 all cases in 3 Vols. Knapps Reports, and 9 Vols. Moores Indian Appeals to be found here also. Some unreported important cases are added edited by Pandit Pran Nath Sarswati M.A., B.L., Pleader High Court Calcutta, and Bidhu Bhusan Banerjee B.A. B.L., 980 pages royal 8vo. cloth Rs. 15 postage 10 As. apply—

NOBIN CHUNDER NUNDY,
Proprietor Tomohur Press, Serampore.

THE INDIAN STUDENT'S GUIDE TO THE USE OF ENGLISH IDIOMS,

ILLUSTRATING

Part I. The use of Prepositions,
,, II. The use of Words, Phrases, and Proverbs,
,, III. The use of the Definite & Indefinite Articles.

BY

BHOLANAUTH PAUL, M. A.,
Head-master, Hindu School, Calcutta.

Price to subscribers Rs. 2-8, postage 6 annas.

Subscriptions will be received up to the 1st of May next. The following parts are now ready :—

Part I. ... Price to non-subscribers, post-free Re. 1-4.
,, II. [A—Eat.] ,, ,, As. 11½

Apply to Babu J. C. Banerjee, Canning Library, 55, College Street, or to the Author.

Strychnidine.—Acts as a specific for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Loss of Energy, Nervous Prostration from over-work, Chronic Indigestion, Melancholia Lassitude, Hepatic or Splenic hypertrophy, &c. Per bottle Rs. 4, *Cure guaranteed.*

Apply—W. Rooder & Co., Simla Calcutta.

PHRASES AND IDIOMS.

By Krishna Chandra Roy, Hare School, Part I. 4 annas, Part II. 5 annas, Part III. 5 annas, Part IV. 6 annas, Postage ½ anna each.

THE

BENGAL BANKING CORPORATION Ld.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT X OF 1866.)

With a nominal capital of twenty lacs of Rupees, divided into two lacs of shares of Ten rupees each, one rupee per share to be paid on application, one rupee on allotment of shares, and the balance in calls of not more than one Rupee per share, each call being subject to three months' notice.

The Bank offers to pay until further notice interest on deposits as follows :

CURRENT OR FLOATING DEPOSITS @3¾ **per cent per annum on the minimum balance of Rs. 20 or upwards at credit during the month.**

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

With 15 days' notice of withdrawal,		@ 4½	per cent per annum.
With 3 months'	ditto.	@ 6	ditto.
With 6 months'	ditto.	@ 7	ditto.
With 9 months'	ditto.	@ 8	ditto.
With 12 months'	ditto.	@ 9	ditto.

The Prospectus and Forms of application for shares may be had from

BHOOBUN MOHUN DAS,
Secretary to the Corporation,
7, *Old Post Office Street, Calcutta*

THE ELEMENTS OF ARITHMETIC.

BY GOOROO DASS BANERJI, M.A., D.L.,

Price Re. 1-8.

May be had of Mookerji & Co., Calcutta Press, 84, Radha Bazar Calcutta.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

President.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE, K.T.

Vice-Presidents.

HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF SUTHERLAND, K.G.
HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF ABERCORN, K.G.

Report by the Directors

PRESENTED TO THE

SIXTY-NINTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE COMPANY,
Held at Edinburgh on Friday 4th April, 1879.

The Directors submitted the following Report on the business done by the Company during the year which closed on the 31st December, 1878.

Life Business.

During the year there were issued 1034 Policies, assuring £1,034,651, the new Premiums on which amount to £33,,022-17-3.

The Claims which occurred during the year, including 20 Endowments, were 262 in number, arising under 322 Policies, and the sums which became payable on account of these amounts, with Bonus additions, to the sum of £220,243-10, after deducting reassurances.

The Life Assurance Fund now amounts to £2,852,566-11-3, being £140,689-19-8 above what it was on 31st December, 1877. The whole of this fund is separately invested, and, by Act of Parliament, set aside to meet the claims under that Department of the Company's business.

Annuity Business.

In the Annuity Department 55 Bonds were issued securing the sum of £2,969-0-6 yearly, and for which, the Company received the sum of £28,892-9-4.

INDIAN BRANCH.
CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA.
1, HASTING STREET, CALCUTTA.

Local Board of Directors :

R. A. Lyall, Esq. (Lyall, Rennie & Co.,) Merchant.
E. T. Roberts, Esq., Solicitor.
Robert Steel, Esq., Merchant.
General Agents for India : ROBERTS, MORGAN & CO., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

N. B.—Persons assured with Profits in this Company are not liable as shareholders or members of the Company.

GRIMAULT & CO.,

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,

PARIS. 8, RUE VIVIENNE, PARIS.

MESSRS. GRIMAULT & CO. beg to inform the Public that they have made arrangements in order to secure a regular supply of their celebrated remedies, all prepared according to the formulas of the Official Codex. These medicines are prescribed by duly qualified medical practitioner in all parts of the civilized world.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime.

The Diseases of the Chest, and the Consumption reputed incurable to this day will find an almost certain remedy in GRIMAULT & Co.'s Syrup of Hypophosphite of Lime ; Asthma, Bronchitis, the different types of Cough, never resist to its salutary influence.

To distinguish GRIMAULT & Co's Syrup of Hypophospite of Lime from numerous imitations made, the Genuine one is always Coloured in Rose.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Matico Capsules and Injection.

Renowned Physicians prescribe GRIMAULT'S Matico Injection as the most active and at the same time the most inoffensive remedy in the treatment of Acute and Chronic Diseases. The Matico Capsules, specially convenient to the persons who prefer an internal medication have not, like Copaiba, the inconvenience of giving Nausea.

DUSART'S
Syrup of Lacto Phosphate of Lime.

Tonic, Reconstituent and Digestive of prime order, particularly suitable to Feeble subjects, Convalescents, old people, and Rickety Children, who find in them the Calcareous Elements entering into the Constitution of the Bones, well adapted to Ladies in the Family Way and Wet Nurses (whose milk it enriches.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s
Indian Cigarettes.

Asthma, Nervous Coughs, Chronic, Laryngitis, Hoarseness, Loss of Voice, Facial Neuralgia, and Insomnia are rapidly relieved by using these Cigarettes.

GRIMAULT C.'s
Guarana.

A single powder of this vegetable production is sufficient to cure instantaneously the most violent Sick Headache. It is the most valuable remedy against Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and all disorders proceeding from derangement of Stomach or Bowels.

AGENTS :

SMITH, STANISTREET & Co.,	...	CALCUTTA.
BATHGATE & Co,,	..	Do.
BONNERJEE & Co.,	...	Do.
BARRIE & Co.,	...	MADRAS.
TREACHER & Co..	...	BOMBAY.
RIGGS &. Co.,	...	BANGALORE.

F. W. BAKER & Co.,

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK IN INDIA,

Silk Satins and Velvets of the very best quality,
Silk Stockings and Handkerchief,
Velvet Pile and Brussels Carpets, in very rich designs,
Brocaded Reps for Purdahs and Curtains,
Lace and Lens Curtains,
Cornices, Rugs, Table Cloths,
AND A
SPLENDID SELECTION OF MIRRORS.
SPECIAL RATES TO LARGE BUYERS.
ESTIMATES SUPPLIED FOR FURNISHING CONTRACTS

F. W. BAKER & CO..

DRAPERS SILK MERCERS, &C.

TO H. E. THE VICEROY, LORD LYTTON,

FROM

Old Court House Street,
CALCUTTA.

AMRITARASA.

DESERVING as it is of the name of Amritarasa it has been winnowing fragrance of its name by its most uncommon power of efficacy. It is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases; such as Pthisis, Consumption, Headache, diseases of the Heart, Asthma, Palpitation of the Heart, Acidity, Cholic pains of all kinds, Chronic Fever, Mercurial Affections, Spleen, Jaundice, Liver, Chronic Dysentery and various other disease. In all sorts of Female Affections it greatly contributes to the improvement of health. Mothers whose children were a prey to immediate death after delivery have seen them live and prosper after the application of this wonderful medicine. The medicine has a peculiar quality of being most uninjurious and can be applied to infants and ladies with delicate health without fear.

The cost of a phial is Rs. 5-8 and Postage about Re. 1-4. The parcels for abroad are well-packed and carefully forwarded.

INFALLIBLE CHOLERA PILLS.

The medicine is the best of its kind discovered and gives immediate relief. More than ninety per cent. patients are being cured. The cost of fifty pills, which can be administered in more than twenty cases is Rs. 5.

The following are the translation of and extracts from only a few of the testimonials from patients who were cured by the use of my abovenamed medicines. They will be published in full in the form of a Pamphlet soon.

HEM CHUNDRA BANERJI,
Missir Pokhra, Benares.

My freind Baboo Kristo Nath Singha was bitterly suffering for about four years from Piles, Asthma and Debility. No one, for a moment, could believe that his heatlh would be restored to him nor had they any hope of his life. As if inspired by the Almighty he began to use your Amritarasa and in a short time life was infused into him. The people here have taken it to be a miracle and the sufferers among them most importunately request you to take them under your treatment.

ESHUR CHUNDRA ROY,
Silk Factory, Chorebagan, Calcutta.

The patient who was suffering from the complication of Fever, Spleen, Asthma and other diseases has been thoroughly cured. His case was a hopeless one to Doctors and Boiddas who were consulted. The efficaciousness of your Amritarasa is wonderful.

RAM NARAIN SHAHA,
New Medical Hall, Bhaugulpore.

My youngest was under the treatment of many eminent physicians, owing to his suffering from Spleen, Dyspepsia, Diarrhœa and sores in mouth, for a protracted period of several years with no effect. At last he had recourse to your Amritarasa by the application of which he has regained his health, beauty and his usual liveliness.

RAKHAL DAS CHUCKERBUTTY,
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shobha.

Why should I refrain from enumerating the excellent qualities of your rare valuable and life-giving medicine "Amritarasa" A friend of mine who suffered for a long time from Head-ache and who tried every medicine English as well as Native has at last been relieved from his disease by using your Amritarasa.

RAJENDRA NATH DUTTA,
Secretary, Royna Club.

Amritarasa has been well-tried in the case of my mother who was suffering from colic pain. The result has been wholesome.

MOHIM CHUNDER BHUTTACHARJEE,
Gungarampore, Dinagepore.

Thanks to your "Amritarasa." I have seen the wonderful recoveries of Baboo Radha Nath Mokerjee and his wife from their respective maladies, fearful chronic dysentry and asthma of many years' standing.

SHAMA CHARN MITTRA,
Bansdiha.

A phial of your Amritarasa was used to check the attacks of Dysentery, Dyspepsia and Fever in a lying-in woman. She has perfectly recovered.

HURRI DOYAL CHOUDRY,
Worookshaha, Burdwan.

The wife of my friend was suffering from dysmenorhœia. In times the discharge of blood in her was frightful, and to such an extent that any one would swoon away before the sight. She was under treatment of every description. I am glad to inform you that she owes her recovery to your Amritarasa only.

RAKHAL DASS CHUKKERBUTTY.
Secy. Hit Sadhini Shabha, Nandan, Burdwan.

One of my relatives is almost entirely cured from the complication of such diseases, as chronic fever, spleen and diarrhœa of 7, 5 and 1 years standing respectively. With all these he was greatly reduced too. The efficaciousness of your Amritrasa is beyond description.

MADHUB CHANDRA BASU.
Mymari, Burdwan.

Amritarasa holds the most wonderful power of efficacy in the cure of hysteria, my wife had not had any attack of it since she used it.

SOORESH CHANDRA GHOSE.
Asstt. Surgeon, Roorki.

Eighteen times I procured your medicine which being administered in cases of Asthma, Gout, Chronic fever, Acidity and many other diseases proved quite successful except in the cases of two persons; my wife owes her recovery to this medicine.

DOORGA CHURN BANERJEA.
Bhowanipur, Calcutta.

I bought your medicine to the extent of a sum of Rs. 500. This is a wonderful medicine. In most obstinate diseases it has shown its wonderful power of curing as if by charm. Its efficacy has been fully observed in the cure of such diseases as colic pain, asthma, new and chronic consumption, chronic dysentery, hysteria and other female affections.

KYLASH CHUNDRA ROY MAHASOY.
Zemindar and Honorary Magistrate
Dehoorda, Baleswar.

This wretch is not going to leave you even now but this time I have brought with me such happy news that I am sure I will not incur your displeasure.

Last year exactly in this time, I procured 2 phials of your Amritarasa which you might not remember. For the last 20 years I was suffering from Dyspepsia, Doctors and Kobirajes were consulted in vain. It was also made known to you that I was a great opieta. After the receipt of your wonderful medicine I used one of the two phials but not a particle of good had been done to me notwithstanding I was convinced that the medicine will not be of any use to me untill I can renounce the habit of using opium. But you know Sir, what a difficult task it is for a man like myself to leave opium. This year, however, for various reasons I have renounced my old habit of using opium and have used the remaining one phial with a wonderful wholesome result. I am now thoroughly convinced that I will have my relief by using this medicine. The disease being of many years standing I shall have to use it for a long time for which I send you Rs. 22 for four phials of your Amritarasa. Please comply. I request you not to give this medicine to any one accustomed to the use of opium because in doing so it will be brought to misuse.

SHURID CHUNDER BANERJEE
2nd Clerk, Tipperah Post Office.

Ten rupees worth Cholera Pills bought from you were all used with success. All the patients were cured.

ROMONI KANT ROY
Damrah, Manickgunge.

Ninety patients were cured by your Cholera Pills which I procured.

GOPAL CHUNDER ADHOORJA
Maliara, Doorgapore.

I have great pleasure to inform you that I tried your Cholera Pills in fifty cases, in all of which they proved successful except in the cases of 5 or 7 persons whose diseases were in their most advanced state.

C. W. RICHARDSON.
Chairman, Satara Municipality.

I am requested by the Maharajah of Burdwan to inform you that during the outbreak of Cholera here which happened to occur among the Maharaja's servants your pills were tried and proved to be the best remedy in the cur of this infectious disease.

T. B. MILLER.
Private Secretary.

I have great pleasure in saying that in the year 1876 I have cured 80 out of 86 persons suffering from Cholera with the pills of Baboo Hem Chundra Banerjee. The Civil Surgeon of Benares made an enquiry of me regarding these cures and has kept with him all the papers showing the result and written by my own hand.

GOPEE NATH SOOKOOL.
Benares.

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 07 August, 2017

COLLEGE AND SCHOOL

SILVER MEDALS FOR THE YOUTH OF BOTH SEXES

WE beg to draw the attention of the various Educational Departments of Government, and of all Donors of Prizes to Colleges and Schools, to our large and varied Stock of SILVER MEDALS, suitable for Presentation to Students and successful Prize-winners.

The Empress Medal, Rs. 30 cash.

Having been repeatedly asked for a Medal bearing the representation of Her Majesty the Queen, we have just produced

THE "EMPRESS OF INDIA" COLLEGE AND SCHOOL MEDAL.

A GOLD or SILVER MEDAL, of 1¾ inches in diameter.

Cash Prices { Gold Medal, in Case ... ... Rs. 200
Silver Medal, in Case, with or without Loop for Ribbon ... ... Rs. 30

It bears on the OBVERSE the head and bust of Her Majesty, within the legend "Victoria Empress," and on the REVERSE a raised Laurel Wreath only; thus leaving space for inscription. *Vide* Illustration.

The Temple of Fame Medal 1¾-inch, Rs. 20 cash in case.
The Star Medal... ... ... Rs. 16 in case.
The Triumph of Industry Medal ..... Rs. 16 in case.
Plain Silver Medals, 1¾ inches diameter ... Rs. 10 in case,
" " 1½ " ... ... Rs. 14 "
Silver Medals, with Wreath on each side, 1¾ inches diameter ... ... Rs. 19 "

NOTE.—The prices quoted are for the Medals and Cases only. Any engraving or inscription which may be ordered to be cut upon them will be subject to a further charge, varying according to the cost of production.

Gold Medals we make to order, at prices ranging from Rs. 50 to 200.

HAMILTON & Co.

Manufacturing Gold and Silversmiths, Calcutta.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, OLD COURT HOUSE STREET,

CALCUTTA.

MESSRS. CORFIELD & Co., Surgeon Dentists of Calcutta invite the attention of the Native community to their celebrated Artificial Teeth. These teeth are not, as many are made of ivory or bone, but are made purely of *stone*. They may therefore be worn by Orthodox Hindus, without violence to their caste prejudices.

When fitted by Messrs. Corfield and Co.'s process these artificial teeth cause no pain and give no discomfort to the wearer, they are exact imitations of natural teeth, and enable the wearer to articulate properly, and to masticate perfectly, any and every kind of food. They thus not only contribute largely to the personal comfort but also improve the general health by ensuring the proper mastication of food, which cannot be accomplished by those who have lost their teeth and are without good artificial substitutes.

Prices regulated to suit the means of all classes.

CONSULTATION FREE

Observe the address.

J. CORFIELD & Co.

11, Old Court House Street,

(NEXT TO F. AND C. OSLER,)

Calcutta.

DICK'S

New Patent Fire Exterminator
L'Extincteur

IS BEYOND ALL QUESTION

THE BEST MACHINE

EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC FOR PREVENTING SERIOUS CONFLAGRATIONS.

It is portable.
It is self-acting.
It is always reliable.
It can be used without a moment's loss of time.
It can be used by one person, male or female.
It is harmless to life and health.
One Gallon of its contents (water supersaturated with Carbonic Acid Gas) is of more value than 20 Gallons of ordinary water.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

75,000 EXTINCTEURS have been sold in 11 years.

Over 9,350 Fires have been extinguished by their use *alone*.

Special Reports from 257 Cotton Spinners, Manufacturers, Dyers, and others have been received, which, summed up, are as follows:—

Of 704 *Outbreaks of Fires in Mills*, 692 *were extinguished by EXTINCTEURS alone.*

Percentage of Fires extinguished, 98¼ *per cent.*

For prices and particulars apply to the SOLE AGENTS,

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,
9, *Esplanade Row, Calcutta.*

THE SECRETS OF SUCCESS AT THE BAR.

Price Re. 1; Postage one Anna.

To be had at the Calcutta Book Depôt from Messrs. Rymohun Sen and Cousins, No. 134, Shiddeshur Chunder's Lane, Champatollah, Calcutta.

ESTABLISHED IN 1875.

DATTA'S Laboratory. **HOMŒOPATHIC**

No. 312, Chitpore Road; Bartalah, Calcutta,
TERMS EASY—Cash.

☞ *Price List with Calender* 1879, *free to the customers only. Postage* ½ *anna, price* 2 *annas.*

B. K. DATTA,
Homœopathic Practitioner.

NOTICE.

The Medicine for Leprosy of all kinds is for sale at a reduced price. Apply to

RAJKRISTO MOOKERJI,
Belghoriah.

WANTED.

FOR THE GAUHATI MUNICIPALITY.

A native of Assam or Bengal as overseer, salary 100 Rupees per month with horse allowance of 20 Rs. Should be of active habits with a fair knowledge of Engineering, and experience in matters of building and of construction and repair of roads &c., Should be will acquainted with English and competent to supervese accounts and office work generally.

Applications to be made to Chairman Municipal Committee, Gauhati, Assam.

Gauhati, The 20th March 1880 } C. DUMAN, *Dy. Commr. Kamrup.*

TO LET.

Premises No. 13, Modhoo Roy's Lane,
" " 5, Kristodas Pal's Lane
Apply to *Printer*

By appointment,
To HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJAH DHEERAJ OF BURDWAN.

C. K. SEN & CO.

KOBIRAJ DRUGGISTS AND CHEMISTS,

Calcutta,

AYUR VEDA MEDICAL HALL
No. 146, *Lower Chitpore Road.*

C. K. SEN & CO'S

Dantashodhana Churna or celebrated Dentifrice.

The regular use of this powder is sure to cure all diseases of the gums, cures ulceration, prevents bleeding, sweetens the breath, perfectly cleanses the teeth of tartar and all other noxious matters and renders them pearl white.

Price per Box 8 *Annas. Postage &c.*, 8 *Annas*
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & Co. 's

CURE FOR HYDROCELE

If the disease be of one years standing, the use of one box only of this medicine is sure to cure. If it be of long standing, the regular use of the medicines for a longer period will cure 90 cases out of 100, and it is warranted to remove all complications such as fever, debility &c. however long they may have existed. It also restores the virile powers which have been lost on account of the malady.

Price per box Rs. 2, postage & 8 annas.
4 Boxes can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN. & CO.'S

Kuntalabrishya or World-famed Hair Restorer.

The regular use of this invaluable oil most certainly cures baldness and prevents the hair from falling off or turning prematurely grey. It cures diseases of the head and brain and strengthens weak and failing eye-sight. It possesses a very sweet odour.

Price per Bottle Re. 1. *Postage &c.*, 10 *As.*
2 Bottles can be sent by the above postage.

C. K. SEN & CO. 'S

Superior & Genuine Makaradhwaja.

This is one of the most potent medicines of the Hindu Pharmacopœa, never fails to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of debility from whatever cause arising seminal, constitutional or otherwise. It acts like a charm in typhus or typhoid fevers, chronic diarrhœa, habitual constipation, spermatorrhœa, female complaints after delivery, weakness of the brain from excessive mental labor, and in all complaints to which the persons of sedentary habits are especially subject.

Price 7 *grains per Rupee or Rs.* 24 *per Tolah.*
Postage 4 *As.*

All the above preparations are perfectly innocuous and may be taken by persons of all sexes and ages with perfect safety.

BINOD LAL SEN, KOBIRAJ,
Manager

SPECIFIC FOR DYSMENORRHŒA

OR

PAINFUL MENSTRUATION (বাদক বেদনা)

A single administration during menses generally cures the disease and brings on conception."

For particulars apply to Dr. Bhoobun Mohun Sircar, No. 77, Mooktaram Baboo's Street, Chore Bagan, Calcutta.—**Price Rs. 3-8,**

Sole Agents. B. M. SIRCAR. & Co.

JUST PUBLISHED.

Vyavastha Chandrica, vol II better printed on superior paper and containing nearly double the matter of vol I. Terms cash 8 Rs. credit 10 Rs. per copy. Packing and postage extra. Apply to the author and publisher Baboo Shamachurn Sircar 73 Jaunbazar Street—Calcutta.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	As.
Per Month	1	2
" Annum	11	8
" Single Copy	0	3

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	4
Arrear Do.	15	8

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.	Rs.	As.
Per line	0	4

Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS. No 108, BARANUSEY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.